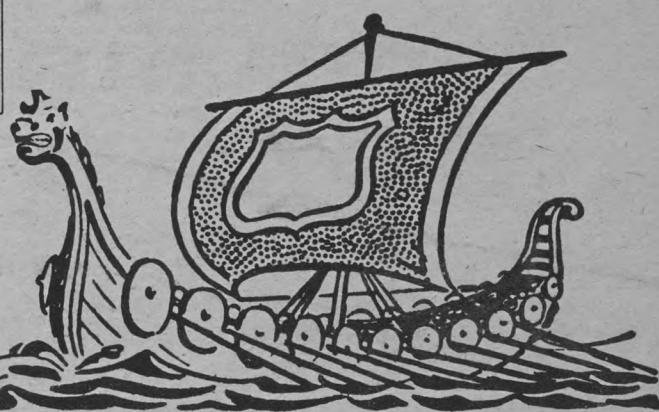


Scandinavian Centre News



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July 1974

Calgary Centre Opens

Olaf Sveen Goes Home

MY TRIP TO NORWAY

By Olaf Sveen

After being away from Norway, my home country, for 25 years and being involved in music here in Canada, I realized it was time to go home and see if I were up-to-date on what is going on in the music world there.

I therefore applied to the Performing Arts Division of the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation, Government of Alberta, and they awarded me a grant in order to go home and see what goes on music-wise, and so I spent three wonderful weeks in the country where I was born.

There were especially two women I wanted to see in Norway, to find out about music—Leif Halse and Oystein Gauksdal. I had been in touch with them through an odd letter for years, but there is nothing like meeting someone person to person.

It so happened that Nordmore Spelmanslag (Oldtime Fiddlers Club) had their annual meeting at Boverfjorden, not far from Surnadal, where I was the very first Saturday night I was home, and Leif Halse invited me there.

About Leif Halse it can be said that he is now retired after being a schoolmaster for 50 years. He is an author, specialising in children's books. He is an excellent fiddle player and violinist, and he seems to know absolutely everything about everything. The meeting was held in the Community Hall, and about the only thing I could not do was to vote.

The club has about sixty odd members, and roughly 20 showed up. Most of them were Hardingfele players. They are violins with the regular 4 strings, plus 4 or 5 sympathetic strings. The best known of them all was Ola Kallset. At 79 years of age he went up on the stage and played a medley of tunes that included, among other things, the sound of the cuckoo birds, a Kringelhauk (cattle call), the cow's mooing, plus many other sounds from the Seter (a chalet up

in the mountains where they kept cattle for a few weeks during the summer). My good friend and school chum, Lars Moen, from Surnadalen, had recorded this number and several other old



OLAF SVEEN
Musician

Nordmor-melodies on tape earlier, and he gave me a copy of it, one of the lasting memories of my trip.

After the meeting was over, everyone went downstairs for lunch—real good old Norwegian ertesuppe (peasoup) with meatballs in it, plus many other delicacies. And then the dancing started, and so the accordions and guitars appeared. This was gammeldans (old-time dance), and they opened with "Meistervalsen" by Per Bolstad. This was played by the first orchestra, consisting of two violins, accordion and guitar, and they really made a good job of "Meistervalsen" and many other fantastic old-time numbers I have never heard in Canada.

The dancing went on into the beautiful summer night, but I was still adjusted to Canada time, about 8 hours difference, so my brother, Georg, and I decided to go home fairly early.

A few days later we went to Levanger to see Leif Halse at his home. There he played his violin and I, my brother's accordion, out in the yard in the evening air, and

(Continued on Page 11)

Bill Halldorson Dies Suddenly

On May 29, 1974, Mr. William Gregory Halldorson of 13527 - 115 Ave. passed away at the age of 60.

He leaves to mourn him, his loving wife, Thora; two daughters, Mrs. Dianne DeRoo, Calgary, and Mrs. Bonita Petruk, Edmonton; one son, Robert, Saskatoon; four sisters, Mrs. Josephine Grettinger, Vancouver, Miss Mattie Halldorson, Winnipeg, Mrs. Chrissie Thorsteinson, Lundar, Man., and Mrs. Ruby Mark, Lundar; one brother, John, Castlegar, B.C.; and three grandchildren.

The funeral service was held in the Roy and Owen Chapel of Chimes on Fri., May 30 at 1:00 p.m., with Pastor R. Lemke officiating. The interment was in the Evergreen Memorial Gardens.

The Pall Bearers were Steini Jonsson, Hugh Olson, Ted Dombroski, Les Greenham, Paul Karvonen and John Turnbull.

Anyone wishing to make a donation to the heart fund in his memory, may do so by mailing it to the Heart Foundation, 502, 10102 - 101 St., Edmonton, Alta.

Bill, as we all affectionately knew him, leaves behind a great many memories. He loved life and it was a pleasure to be with him. He was very active in many organizations, particularly the Shrine Clubs. He first joined the Shriners when living in Manitoba, the Henry Woods Masonic Lodge, Lundar. He was Past Master of the Masonic Manitouwapa Lodge #156 at Moosehorn, Man. After moving to Alberta he joined the Al Azhar Temple of Calgary and the Edmonton Shrine Club Capital City Chapter #13. He was a paid-up member of the Edmonton Icelandic Society and was, at one time, President. Also he was very dedicated to the Scandinavian

Scandinavians in Calgary Build Centre

By Björgvin Sigurdson

The big news of the month was the official opening of the Calgary Scandinavian Centre Co-op Ltd., on Saturday, May 25, 1974. The Centre is situated on the corner of 20th Ave. and 7th St. N.W. in that city.

The opening was a gala affair; and the officials of the Centre in charge of the event did themselves proud and are to be congratulated on their accomplishment, both in arranging the evening and readying the building for the occasion.

The V.I.P.s at the head table were: Mr. Rod Sykes, Finnish Consul, Mayor of Calgary, and Mrs. Sykes; The Hon. Horst Schmid, Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation, Province of Alberta, and Mrs. Schmid; The Hon. Roy Farran, Minister of Telephones and Utilities, Province of Alberta, and Mrs. Farran; Mr. Sam Austman, President, Calgary Scandinavian Centre, and Mrs. Austman; Mr. Harry Jensen, Danish representative, President Danish Canadian Club, and Mrs. Jensen; Mr. Armand Jonassen, Norwegian Consul, and Mrs. Jonassen.

Convenors were Mr. and Mrs. Knut Haga and Mr. and Mrs. Rolf Harvigsen. On arrival, the guests were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Austman and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Sigurdson. When all were seated the ceremonies began with the cutting of the ribbon by the Hon. Roy Farran who then declared the Centre open. This was followed by six beautiful girls in the native costumes of their country of origin, circling, as standard bearers marched in carrying the flags of the nations involved—Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

President of the Centre Sam Austman, in his welcoming remarks, outlined the objectives of the Society, i.e. to acquaint ourselves and all other people of the Norse customs and culture and to maintain those elements of our Centre and served one year as its President. As well as this, he was quite active in community affairs until such time as his health wouldn't permit him to carry on.

heritage which benefit our multi-cultural society.

His Worship Mayor Sykes was the main speaker of the evening. He lauded the Scandinavian hospitality which he had experienced on his recent visit to Scandinavia. He also complimented the Scandinavians for their contributions toward the development of Alberta. Being a truthful man, he had nothing but praise for the Scandinavian people, but, of course, for once, he was greatly outnumbered.

The Leif Eiriksson Club Choir, under the direction of John Borgford, sang several folk songs from the various Scandinavian countries which had been translated into Icelandic. Inga Hinrikson explained the meaning of the lyrics in English and did a good job. The choir has never sounded better—keep up the good work. Claire Taft accompanied on the piano. Soloist Anli Sigurdson gave an excellent rendition of "God Bless This House" accompanied by Mrs. Smistad.

The menu was Scandinavian style catered by Danish Smorgasboard—excellent in quality and variety and enjoyed by all. Sincere thanks, also, to Carling's Breweries who donated all the wine and beer for the tables.

Music for the dance which followed was provided by The Rogues.

Master of Ceremonies for the evening was Rolf Hartvigsen.

The evening may be considered a huge success and augers well for the future of the Scandinavian Centre. Again, three cheers for all who took part in the venture. □

SPLINTERS from the BOARD

By Anne Sahuri

NEW DIRECTOR

We welcome our newest member on board—Mr. Robert Grell, 6730 - 118 Ave., phone 478-2616.

SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE NEWS

It was decided at the last Board meeting that the Scandinavian Centre News would be available to all interested non-shareholders at \$6.00 per year. Cheques should be made out to the Treasurer, Scandinavian Centre Co-op Association and mailed to Mr. Stan Hafso, Director of the Scandinavian Centre News, 11739 - 38A Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

QUEEN CONTEST

Unfortunately the Scandinavian Centre Queen contest had to be postponed until this fall. We hope that this will not cause too much inconvenience to anyone.

RADIO REPORT

Many hearty thanks to Mr. Les Greenham who has been doing the swell job on the radio for the past couple of years! Hopefully we shall hear you again in the future. The present Radio Reporter is Mr. Allan Sorensen, 12923 - 133 St., Phone 452-3387. Please, do call Mr. Sorensen and let him know of your club's events well ahead so that they will be announced over the air in advance of the happening.

BEST OF VACATION WISHES TO YOU ALL!

CANADA DAY

By Ivor Dent

Mayor of Edmonton

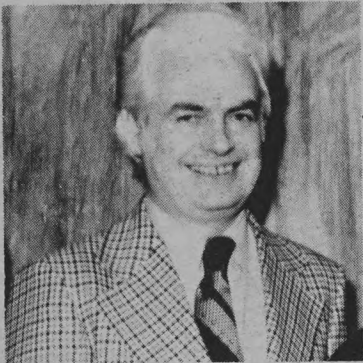
At the first of the month across the nation we celebrate July 1st or Canada Day, as it is now known.

One hundred and seven years ago every province operated under a separate government. The provinces had no association with one another. There was no national unity as we know it today.

In their wisdom the fathers of Confederation merged the provinces into one nation and Canada became united to meet the changing

accept our responsibilities wisely . . . and first and foremost be proud to be a Canadian. From that point on . . . all differences can be resolved.

CANADA WEEK



IVOR DENT
Mayor of Edmonton

economic and political conditions of that day.

As we celebrate Canada Day this year we celebrate as Canadians. And what are Canadians? Basically a collection of diverse races that have molded themselves into a nation. Our ancestors are all the people who have preceded us in the building of this great country. They came to Canada with Champlain's first settlers . . . or as immigrants. They spoke English, French, Italian, German, Ukrainian and many other languages. They were Catholics, Jews and Protestants. Their skins were of many colors.

And amid the flags, and martial music and speeches we hear this year, let us never forget those dust-grey wagons with screeching axles . . . the graves along the way, as the early settlers travelled westward.

It was these men and women, travelling into thousands of miles of Canadian wilderness who laid the foundation for what is now the City of Edmonton.

I join with you in celebrating Canada Day. But as we celebrate our good fortunes, let us also



PETER LOUGHEED
Premier of Alberta

It was again a pleasure to act as an honorary co-chairman of the Canada Week celebrations organized by the Canada Committee. Canada Week was celebrated June 24 to July 1, 1974.

Nineteen seventy-four is the 100th anniversary of the arrival in Alberta of the then N.W.M.P., now the R.C.M.P. In a very real way then, this year marks the centennial of Alberta's participation in the history and the future of the country. For all the strains and tensions there have been benefits and opportunities. Every Albertan, I am sure, looks forward to the future of a strong, diverse and harmonious nation that serves every citizen with equal regard.

It is my hope that every Albertan participated in Canada Week celebrations.

Peter Lougheed
Premier of Alberta

CANADA WEEK IN DENMARK

For several years now, the Danes have been celebrating

Subscriptions To Paper Now Available

By Stan Hafso
Director

Scandinavian Centre News

I am pleased to announce that the Board of Directors have decided that we shall commence the



STAN HAFSO
Newspaper Director

sale of The Scandinavian Centre News on a subscription basis to NON-shareholders. The charge will be \$6.00 per year.

I would like to point out that shareholders of the Scandinavian Centre receive a lifetime subscription free of charge.

If you are interested and wish to subscribe to The Scandinavian

Canada Week in various cities in Denmark—presumably the only country outside of Canada where this day is officially celebrated. In recent years, Canada Day has developed into a special Canada Week which starts every year on July 1.

This year's Canada Week will be held in Nykobing Falster, a charming small city some sixty miles south from Copenhagen. The highlight of the entire week will be the visit of the Lachine Highschool Band—33 girls and 15 boys from a Montreal suburb under the leadership of Mr. Ivan Edwards, the band master.

The group departed on Scandinavian Airlines from Montreal on June 28 and will return two weeks later. Mr. Edwards will carry with him the greetings from the Mayor of Lachine to the Lord Mayor of Nykobing Falster.

After the first week which will be spent in Nykobing Falster in connection with the Canada Week celebrations, the band will give several other concerts in and around Copenhagen and also in the famous Tivoli Gardens in Copenhagen.

The trip was made possible by the co-operation of the Danish -Canadian Society in Denmark, the Lions International of Denmark and the Scandinavian-Canadian Society of Montreal who will look after the band's land arrangements, billeting in private homes and land transportation.

The students themselves have been raising money for months by giving concerts, organizing car wash clinics and by many other ways in order to pay for the airfare.

The return date from Denmark back to Montreal will be July 11.

A man owes it to himself to become successful; after that, he owes it to the Tax Department.

LIST OF NAMES OF PRESIDENTS OF RESPECTIVE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETIES IN EDMONTON

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SWEDISH — Joan Petersson, 7412-87 Ave., 469-0259
SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE — Harv Haugen, 8806-162 St., Edmonton, 489-1171, 425-3817

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Make cheque payable to the Treasurer of the Scandinavian Centre and forward it to my address above.

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SOLGLYT SPOTLIGHT



By Gladys C. Clark
COMING EVENTS

Saturday, July 20th

Klondike Dance, Viking Room, Scandinavian Centre.

Wednesday, August 28th

General Meeting, Scandinavian Centre.

Sons of Norway International Supreme Convention Committee held a meeting May 26 at the Banff Springs Hotel.

Betty McKeivitt and her friend, Barbara Ponech, spent holidays at the mountains and visiting at Penticton and Calgary.

Ed and Elva Veis and family are on holidays at Spokane taking in Expo.

Bernard and Kay Olafson and family spent a weekend at Banff.

Helen and Ben Toarnes are going to Norway on holidays shortly. Helen is a former member of Solglyt. She was a member of the Drill Team.

Congratulations to David Oyen who has received his Science Degree. In his fourth year at university, he has two years left for his Dentistry Degree. David is a former member of Sunray Jr. Lodge. Good luck, David.

Selma and Sig Sorenson have as their guest, Sigrid Joelsen, from Fredrikstad, Norway.

Ruth and Henry Logan are on holidays, visiting friends and relatives in North and South Dakota.

Kalmar and Maisie Amdam had as guests on the long weekend in May, Maisie's sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Trent from Calgary.

Haldor and Hima Bukvi with a party of sixteen relatives and friends are leaving June 20 for Sogn, Norway, for a month holiday.

Sven and Orla Tychsen and family spent the long weekend in May visiting Orla's Mother and relatives at Swift Current, Sask.

While in Banff for the Supreme Convention Executive meeting, Sister Astrid Hope visited with her cousin and family, Mr. Albert Gjesdal, in Calgary. Her aunt, Mrs. Anna Gjesdal, is there visiting from Aalgaard (near Stavanger), Norway.

Martha Venoasen, and her granddaughter, Lori, are leaving for Norway July 4 for a month, and on returning will bring relatives with them to visit here for awhile.

Andy and Mathilda Mjaatveit are having guests from Norway for 6 weeks, arriving the latter part of June. They are Mathilda's cousin, Ole Aune, and wife, Olga, from Rognes, Trondelagen, Norway. This is their first visit to Canada. Andy and Mathilda are taking them on a trip through the mountains to Vancouver and Victoria and then to Seattle to visit Andy and Mathilda's daughter and family and to visit Mathilda's sister and family there.

Irene Hovde's daughter, Edel Mickla, and family spent a two-week holiday recently at Disneyland.

On the way to the Convention in Fargo recently Inge and Betty Anderson and daughter, Carol, and Inge's mother stopped in Winnipeg to visit with Inge's brother, Njaal, and family. Mrs. Anderson stayed to visit her son while Inge and Betty were at the Convention.

Gladys Clark made a brief stop in Regina on her way to the Con-

vention to visit her mother, Mrs. Mathilda Quale, who is in Extendicare Nursing Home. Also she visited her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Quale.

Sunray Junior Lodge held a swim party at Coronation Park pool June 9 with 30 Junior members attending, after which they all gathered at the home of Anders and Elranor Anderson for a Pot Luck supper.

Wally and Betty Broen and family and relatives in Calgary held a family gathering recently at a weekend at Bragg Creek.

Ruth Hammerstad is recuperating in the Glenrose Hospital. Hope you will soon be able to be home again, Ruth.

Mrs. Emma Bredesen is a patient in the General Hospital. She is the mother of Ella Coburn.

We are glad to report that Richard Larsen is home from hospital, and that Stan Hafso is also.

Recent visitor in our fair city was Finn Gundersen from Iden Lodge, Madison, Wisconsin.

To all, a good summer and happy holidays.

Alice Stewart will be the next correspondent. If you have any news to report, please phone her at 484-5404.

150th Immigration Anniversary

From "News of Norway"

The 150th anniversary of Norwegian immigration to America will be celebrated in 1975 and will focus attention on not only the achievements of the early pioneers but will also turn the spotlight on the contributions made by Norwegian immigrants to the progress of America.

The first organized party of Norwegian immigrants left the city of Stavanger on July 4, 1825, in the sloop, *Restauration*. After a voyage that had its full share of hardships and adventures the party landed in New York on Oct. 9 of that year. These so-called "Sloopers" became the trail-blazers of a movement which, during the next 100 years, was to bring close to 800,000 Norwegians to the United States. Unlike later emigrants, however, the Sloopers did not have a primarily economic motive for leaving their homeland. Their reason for emigrating was chiefly a religious one. Many of them were religious dissenters and desired to live in a country where their freedom to worship in their own way would not be interfered with by the authorities.

The way had been prepared for the pioneers by Cleng Peerson, who has been called the "Father of Norwegian Emigration to the United States". Prior to the arrival of the immigrants, he had traveled widely in the United States to discover a suitable place for a Norwegian settlement. At Kendall in upstate New York he had found what seemed a promising tract of land, and that is where the immigrants built their first homes. Some years later, however, most

By Gladys C. Clark

Supreme Lodge Publicity Director

The Sons of Norway Fourth District 36th Biennial Convention was held June 6-8, 1974, at Fargo, North Dakota, at the Holiday Inn.

"The Fabulous Fourth", as District Four is known, is the only International District. It consists of North Dakota, Montana, Alberta and Saskatchewan. It is the second largest of seven districts throughout United States and Western Canada in the Sons of Norway. It has fifty lodges, close to 15,000 members and eight Junior Lodges.

THOSE ATTENDING FROM
SOLGLYT LODGE 143

DIRECTORS

Knut Svidal — Supreme Director
Harv Haugen — 4th District Director

DELEGATES

Wally Broen, Gladys Clark, Astrid Hope, Del Melsness, Peter Hansen, Inge Anderson, Henry Logan and Ross Fowler.

VISITORS

Rose Svidal, Betty Haugen, Doreen Melsness, Betty Anderson and daughter, Carol, and Ruth Logan.

There were three Supreme Officers, twelve District Officers, 265 Delegates and 91 Visitors.

On Thursday evening, June 6, there was a concert held at the Fargo Civic Memorial Auditorium. Entertainment was by the Trondheim Nidaros Choir and Trondheim Nidaros Dancers from Norway. Also there was the Oslo Ruselokka Band.

Friday Morning was to "rise and shine" to a western breakfast at the poolside of the Holiday Inn where 371 officers, delegates and visitors sat down at one sitting—that was at 7:30 a.m. (6:30 Edmonton time) and then into Convention Sessions at 9:00 a.m.

The noon luncheons on Friday and Saturday were also served at the poolside. Friday evening was a banquet and the Queen Contest. The finals in the Queen Contest was won by Joanna Hager of Gyda-Varden Lodge No. 21, Grand Forks, North Dakota. The evening finished off with a dance which was enjoyed by all.

Saturday morning was to rise bright and early, have breakfast and into business sessions.

Solglyt Lodge came out with the top award in the Scrap Book—thanks to our Historian, Grace Cook, last year, and our present Historian, Janette Burt, for a wonderful job well done.

Del Melsness is to be a delegate to the Supreme Convention in August at the Banff Springs Hotel. He will represent Solglyt Lodge No. 143.

Saturday afternoon, June 8, was election of officers to the Fourth District Board. Elected as the new President was Carl M. Skurdal of Bjarne No. 86, Williston, North Dakota. Roy N. Swanberg was elected as Vice-President. Roy is a member of Valhalla No. 341

of them pulled up stakes and moved on to Fox River, Illinois, where a permanent Norwegian settlement was founded. Many descendants of the Sloopers are still living in that area.

It is true that Norwegians had arrived in America long before 1825. We need think only of Leif (Continued on Page 10)

Sons of Norway Fourth District Convention

and was secretary to the Fourth District. J. Edward Ness was elected as Counselor of the Fourth District. He is a Past President of Valhalla Lodge, Calgary; a former member of Solglyt Lodge, Edmonton; and is Chairman of the International Supreme Convention to be held in Banff this August.

The Hon. Mayor Kristian Gundersen of Hamar, Norway, and his Chief Assistant, Tore Sunderud, were guests at the Convention.

Saturday evening, June 8, was the windup of the Convention. 5:30 p.m. was Personality Adjustment Hour. And at 6:30 p.m. was the banquet.

The banquet was held in the Banquet Room of the Holiday Inn. The head tables were set up in a double tier. Head table guests included the M.C., Carrol T. Juven; Supreme Directors; Mayor of Fargo; City Mayor of Hamar, Norway; his Chief Assistant, Tore Sunderud; Royal Norwegian Vice Consul, Fargo; President of District Four; the new President of District Four; two Norwegian opera singers from Norway with accompanists; the guest speaker; and all their wives.

At the Second Head Table were the District Four officers and their wives.

A song was sung by Thorbjorn Lindhjem, and one by Noralf Garberc—both being Norwegian opera singers from Norway.

Speaker of the day was Dr. T. Franklin Grady, Jr., Dean and Professor of Psychology, Jamestown College, Jamestown, North Dakota.

The menu for the banquet consisted of:

V-8 Saft
Salad met Valg av Dressing
Kyllingbryst a la Kiev med Vildris
Bakt Potet
Grønne Bønner "Almondine"
Eplekake
Varme Brødboller med Smør
Drikke

The evening closed with the President's Ball.

"Tusen Takk" goes to Kringen Lodge No. 25, Fargo, its officers and members for a warm and hearty welcome as well as the wonderful hospitality shown to all at the convention.

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ICELANDIC NEWSLETTER

By Les Greenham

Your correspondent understands there have been several visitors to and from Edmonton. However, due to preparations for the recent wedding of our son we have not pursued this information and we promise to get all these details in next month's issue. We also shall have complete details about the Alberta National Independence Day celebrations in Markerville, Alta., which was on June 22.

As you all know, there is a challenge race between Minna Campbell, the Roadrunner, and Les Greenham, the Tortoise. Let me tell you, folks, I hope Minna wins. But I have been training for six months and she doesn't stand a chance. Of course, you never know, I may break a leg and Minna could win. So watch next month's issue for the results.

Mrs. G. Vigfusson of Selkirk, Man., has just returned after spending the past three weeks visiting with her daughter, Thorey Greenham, and sons, Herb, Hal and Les, and families in Edmonton. While here she attended the Hawes-Allarie wedding.

ELECTION NEWS

Our President, Leifur Oddson, has been chosen as the Social Credit candidate for the riding Edmonton Strathcona in the forthcoming elections, July 8. We all

wish him good luck!

The Icelandic Society Executive held their annual wind-up dinner meeting on June 14 at the Cathayan. There will be no further meetings till fall.

We are happy to report that Leif Oddson, Jr., is back home after spending ten days in the General Hospital and is reportedly doing well.

BIRTHDAYS

Congratulations to Shirley Thorvaldson who celebrates hers on July 30.

Also to Gus Roland on July 10. This is your 82nd, isn't it, Gus?

Mr. Henry Sumarlidason of White Rock, B.C., whose birthday is July?

And we have a Dominion Day fellow in our midst, none other than Norm Vigfusson of Cheney, Wash., whose birthday, of course, is on July 1.

Must not forget my son-in-law, Ken Jonah, of Fort McMurray, who will celebrate his 24th birthday on July 10.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. David Robert and Leoni Hagan of Stony Plain, Alta., on surviving one year this July 6.

Also to Mr. and Mrs. Solli and Shirley Sigurdson who will celebrate their first anniversary on July 13. □

WEDDING BELLS HAWES - ALLARIE

St. Andrews Church was the scene of a double-ring wedding ceremony on Sat., June 14, 1974, when Marguerite Marie Allarie and Kenneth C. Hawes were united in holy matrimony.

Father John Hess officiated and Lawrence Allarie, cousin of the bride, was organist. Marguerite is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Etienne Allarie of Jarvie, Alta., and Ken, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Les Greenham.

The bride looked radiant in her gown of white chiffon over satin, featuring lace bodice and sleeves, empire waistline and long flowing train, and delicately trimmed with baby blue edgings. She carried a bouquet of gardenias, glads and blue-sprayed baby mums.

She was attended by Sharon Merchant as matron of honor; her sisters Catherine Chevalier and Anita Desranleau, as bridesmaids. They were gowned alike in blue polyester knit with plain blue bodice and checked skirt with white collar and cuffs. They carried bouquets of baby mums, white carnations and baby's breath.

Ken was attended by his friends, Warren Griswold, as best man, Terry Chevalier and Ernie Heineman.

Ushers were Denis Desranleau and Rick Hawes, the groom's brother.

A grand reception followed at the Riviera Motor Hotel where Norman Vigfusson, uncle of the groom, was Master of Ceremonies. Steini Jonsson gave the pre-dinner grace. The toast to the bride was given by her uncle, Jack Rivest, to which the groom gave a fitting reply. Warren Griswold then toasted the lovely bridesmaids. Following this, dancing was thoroughly enjoyed to the music provided by Al Brault, who also is a cousin of the bride.

Out-of-town guests were: Lorraine Allarie, Vancouver, cousin of the bride; Bert Brown, Toronto; Mrs. Gudrun Vigfusson, Selkirk, Man., groom's grandmother; Norman and Doris Vigfusson and family from Cheney, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. Ken Hawes left on a two-week honeymoon to Kelowna taking in Expo at Spokane and a visit with the Vigfussons in Cheyney before returning. □

two main areas that attracted the majority of the original 15,434* Icelandic settlers to Canada and the United States between 1870 and 1920.

In accordance with the prevailing trends, there has been a marked population shift in the Icelandic settlements from rural to urban centres. Approximately 18,000 to 20,000 people of Icelandic descent now live in Winnipeg which, in terms of numerical strength, is the centre of the Icelanders in North America. Two publications, an Icelandic Weekly and an English Quarterly, have their offices in Winnipeg. The head office of the Icelandic National League, with its ten chapters in the United States and Canada, is also in Winnipeg. This organization, which was founded in 1919, has the following objectives: to help develop the qualities of good citizenship among persons of Icelandic origin on this mainland;

to preserve the cultural heritage of the Icelanders; and to maintain and strengthen ties with Iceland.

A privately endowed Chair of Icelandic Language and Literature was established in 1951 at the University of Manitoba with one of the largest Icelandic libraries in the world. The University of Manitoba Press has recently begun publishing a series of Icelandic literary and historical classics in English translation.

In Winnipeg alone, there are eight active organizations designed to promote educational and cultural activities.

1. The Lögberg-Heimskringla Publishing Company Limited.
2. The Icelandic Festival of Manitoba.
3. The Jon Sigurdson Chapter, I.O.D.E.
4. The Icelandic National League of North America.
5. The Icelandic Canadian Club.
6. The Icelandic Canadian Magazine.
7. The Canada Iceland Foundation.
8. The Icelandic Cultural Corporation, Inc.

In addition, there are a number of societies and clubs with similar objectives in other cities of Canada and the United States.

Interchange of scholars between Iceland and North America is on the increase, and travel to and from Iceland has become a regular occurrence.

During the past two years, the above-mentioned eight Icelandic organizations in Winnipeg have assumed the responsibility of jointly sponsoring two organizations that will provide an opportunity for co-ordinated planning and collective action in the future—The Canada Iceland Foundation and The Centenaries Celebration Committee (1970-1980).

THE CANADA ICELAND FOUNDATION

The Canada Iceland Foundation was recently re-organized with a new broadly representative Board of Directors of 14 members, 8 of whom are appointees of 8 separate organizations and 6 who are selected from the community at large. These are but the first steps that are contemplated in its re-organization. Clubs and organizations in other provinces of Canada are being invited to appoint representatives to the Board. A cordial invitation is also being extended to organizations or groups situated in the United States to nominate fraternal and advisory members to the Board of Directors of the Foundation.

The main objects of The Canada Iceland Foundation as laid down in the Charter Agreement are:

1. To foster and strengthen the cultural bonds and mutual understanding between Canada and Iceland.
2. To promote an understanding and appreciation of the related Icelandic and Canadian heritage in the fields of representative government and the rule of law.
3. To encourage and give assistance to the establishment and maintenance of Icelandic as one of the subjects in post-graduate and honour courses in English.
4. To assist or give scholarships to students studying Icelandic at Canadian Universities.
5. To assist Canadians of Icelandic descent in the study and enjoyment of, and the production of, work in the arts, humanities, and social sciences.
6. To award scholarships to and otherwise assist students from Iceland to attend Canadian Universities, and students from Canada to attend the University of Iceland.
7. To encourage and give assistance to the translation of

Icelandic literature into English and Canadian literature into Icelandic.

8. To encourage and give assistance to visits and performances and exhibitions and publications of Icelandic artists in Canada and Canadian artists in Iceland.
9. To assist in the collection and preservation of works of art, handicrafts, books, periodicals, manuscripts, and documents by or relating to the people of Iceland or people of Icelandic descent.

The Charter Agreement provides that the Foundation may assist associations, publishers, and other organizations whose aims and objectives are similar to those of the Foundation.

THE CENTENARIES CELEBRATION COMMITTEE (1970-1980)

The Centenaries Celebration Committee was organized in the spring of 1972 and consists of 22 members. The whole purpose of this Committee is to promote inter-group communication and co-operation and, when desirable, collective action between the various clubs and associations in the community and, hopefully, across Canada and also in the United States. Its principal job is to bring together representative people of many organizations and clubs so that each co-operating organization will have the opportunity to decide and to accept responsibility for special events. As far as possible, unnecessary duplication of effort should be avoided as this would be a waste of time and of the limited financial resources. Over the years, it has been demonstrated that whenever the whole Icelandic community get together and work towards the achievement of a specific goal, nothing worth doing is impossible.

The historic 1100th Anniversary in 1974 of the Settlement of Iceland and the 100th Anniversary in 1975 of the Icelandic settlements in Manitoba, as well as other centennial celebrations in Canada and the United States between the years 1970 and 1980, sparked the formation of a Centenaries Celebration Committee with the following "Terms of Reference":

1. To act as a Co-ordinating Agency.
2. To create a Central Information Bureau.
3. To assist in publicizing all events.
4. To receive suggestions submitted by interested groups or individuals and refer them to the appropriate sponsoring organization.
5. To act in an advisory capacity when requested.
6. To establish and maintain a liaison with all the various Icelandic organizations in North America and with the appropriate authorities in Iceland.
7. To establish an adequate Memorial Fund in The Canada Iceland Foundation to assist in the promotion of cultural and commemorative events of this decade.
8. To gather material to be published in a Centennial Book of Remembrance.

It should be emphasized that The Canada Iceland Foundation and The Centenaries Celebration Committee will not replace and will not interfere in any way with the plans, programs and activities that have been traditionally the responsibility of any one of the sponsoring or affiliated organizations.

This co-operative, organizational structure will permit the development of projects and pro-

(Continued on Page 5)

Canada Iceland Foundation & Centenaries Celebration Committee

From "Lögberg Heimskringla By P.H.T. Thorlakson, C.C., M.D.

During the last decade, North American scholars and legislators have taken effective measures to safeguard and transmit to future generations the cultural heritage of the 70 or more national groups which constitute our society and to ensure that these intrinsic and important ancestral values will be woven into the fabric of North American life. This constructive view ought to provide the various ethnic communities with added incentive to take stock of their own resources, to understand and appreciate their linguistic and cultural inheritance, and to determine the mode and quality of their own distinctive contribution.

In Canada and United States there are approximately 46,000 people of Icelandic descent. Roughly 29,000 are in Canada and about 18,000 in the United States. Most of these people are second, third and fourth generation Canadians and Americans. Although relatively few in number, these descendants of Iceland have become widely spread across the North American continent. Moreover, by marriage, they have

acquired—through a substantial admixture of non-Icelandic ancestry—a multilingual and multicultural background. As early as the 1930s, a minister of the largest Icelandic congregation in North America reported that in 70% to 80% of the marriages he performed, only one of the contracting parties was Icelandic.

The estimate of 46,000 is based on available statistical data. During the last 100 years, marriages of young Icelandic women to husbands with non-Icelandic names have been steadily increasing in number. As a result, the Icelandic ancestry of their children and grand-children can no longer be readily identified, even though many of them have maintained an active interest in their Icelandic heritage. If statisticians were to include all these people in their surveys, the total number of Canadians and Americans of Icelandic descent could no doubt be raised to 60,000.

One seldom meets a person of Icelandic or part Icelandic ancestry on this continent whose parents or grand-parents did not, at one time, live in Manitoba or North Dakota. These were the

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* Since 1703 accurate vital statistics, based on periodic census-taking, have been kept in Iceland.

VASA LODGE SKANDIA



By Millie Weiss

The regular meeting was held on June 1 at 7:30 with L. Eliasson in the chair. A good turnout for the meeting with nine new members being initiated and welcomed. Following the meeting the sports committee held a dance which was a success, thanks to all who helped.

On Sun., June 2, Ernie Hokanson put on a very good barbecue, thanks to Ernie, also, and the ones who helped. Sunday afternoon, the picnic was held with a good turnout and everyone had fun. Another thanks to Erik Landberg.

GET WELL WISHES go to Karl Leander, Don Johnson, Alma Samuelson, Hilda Rydman and Karen Larson who had the misfortune of breaking her leg.

ANYONE interested in children's camp at Vasa Park should contact Jim Johnson at 433-1752 or 433-6150 after six. Camp is from July 7-13, ages 6 to 14 years.

RITA PEARSON spent two weeks of a well-earned holiday at the coast after her first year at N.A.I.T.

DEBBIE McRAE, a member of the St. Albert Pitch and Spice Singers, spent an enjoyable four days at Prince George and Dawson Creek when the group performed there.

DIANNE PEARSON made a rush trip to Calgary to see her mother who is ill in hospital. We wish her a speedy recovery.

KEN AND CAROL BANKS and children spent the long weekend at Radium Hot Springs.

EARL AND FLORENCE ERICKSON will be missed in our midst. They will be making their home in Kelowna, B.C.

ELWOOD AND DIANNE JOHNSON attended a convention at Jasper Lodge.

ALYSON WATSON, a Grade 9 student at Hardisty School, spent one week at Aylmer, Que., as a guest of Valerie Villeneuve, a Grade 8 student in Hull, Que. While there, Alyson spent some time in Hull and Ottawa. In exchange, Valerie Villeneuve spent some time in Edmonton, as a guest of Alyson. Also they visited Calgary and Banff.

WE would like to include our congratulations to all our Grade 9-12 students who are graduating at this time.

SKANDIA folk dancers performed at the welcoming banquet in Calgary for the Grand Lodge convention. They were well received and had an enjoyable time. The dance after the banquet was enlivened by our dancers giving their own singsong and dance routines.

THEY talk about a generation

(Continued from Page 4)

ICELAND FOUNDATION

mote activities which will parallel and complement the objectives of the Federal Department of State on Multiculturalism in Ottawa.** □

** On October 8th, 1971, the Prime Minister of Canada announced in the House of Commons the federal policy on multiculturalism. In November 1972, the Minister of State responsible for multiculturalism was appointed. In the spring of 1973, a broadly representative Canadian Consultative Council of 83 members was appointed with a National Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and five Regional Chairmen.

Former Scandinavian Centre Queen

By Gertrude Holmgren

It's time to choose a queen for the Scandinavian Centre again. I was thinking one day that it would be interesting to hear something of what our former queens have been doing since their year as queen was completed.

To start things off I'd like to tell our readers about Linda Nelsen who was our Queen for 1970-71. As a prize for winning the queen contest, Linda received an airplane ticket to Sweden. In the fall of 1971 she left for Sweden where she visited with her father's



LINDA NELSEN
1970-71 Scandinavian Centre Queen



SUSAN SORENSEN (front)
1971-72 Queen being crowned by former Queen LINDA NELSEN



DONNA CAMERON (front)
1973-74 Queen and JANNA GEITEL (back)
1972-73 Queen



MARGARET CAMERON
Cultural Director

relatives in Skane. She also visited Stockholm and Copenhagen.

By now Linda had quit university and was employed by Pacific Western Airlines. This has given her many opportunities for travel, something she seems to enjoy. New Year's Eve 1971 was spent with a friend in Montreal and New Year's Day 1972 was spent soaking up the sun in Barbados. That summer she went to South Africa for a month and went on a safari into Central Africa for a week—an unforgettable experience. In October she went to Munich for the October Beer Fest.

In May of 1973 she was transferred to Vancouver, but before leaving Edmonton she accompanied her mother to Hawaii. Since then she has visited Athens, Greece, also Turkey, and thought Istanbul was one of the most interesting places and enjoyed shopping at the bazaars.

Last fall she went back to university part time taking Creative Drama which she is enjoying very much and is one of twenty students selected out of her class to work during the summer holidays with young people in the Creative Drama classes.

At the time of this writing Linda was wearing a full length leg cast—a souvenir of a Whistler Mountain skiing trip. She hopes to part company with that cast in mid-June and plans on spending two weeks in Edmonton and Montreal.

It seems Linda has been a very busy young lady in the last three years and I'm sure the other former queens have had equally interesting lives. And wouldn't it be fun to hear from some of them, just to keep in touch?

P.S. Mrs. Nelsen just informed me that Linda left in May to spend a month in Mexico to warm up after the rain and cold in Vancouver. □

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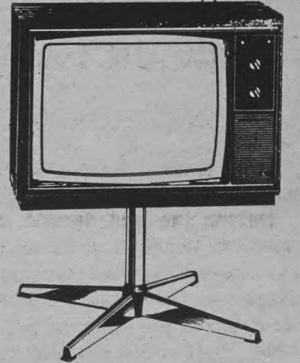
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NEWS FROM FINLAND

By Airi Langeste

The first Finnish woman to graduate from Kotka's Seafarer's Institut is Miss Arja Tytti Marjatta Rauramo, born in 1945, making her the only female Sea Captain in Finland.

Sweden's Princess Birgitta visited Finland on May 10 this year to christen Scandinavia's largest and fastest ferry.

The ship which was built in Turku will travel between Goteborg and Travemunde and the name she received was of course "Princessan Birgitta".

The fastest fingers in Finland belong to Tarja Valtonen. She won the championship in typing with 13,700 letters in half an hour, which makes her able to hit the keys almost 8 times in a second.

The second girl in line, Sirpa Meri, was almost as good with 13,635 letters in the same time.

This year 24 Finns will celebrate their "100th Birthday". The oldest person in Finland is still Mrs. Amalia Wallenius who became 106 years old last October. The oldest man is 103-year-old Justus Lokka from Sodankyla.

OPERATION PEAT

From Suomen Silta No. 1, 1974
Published by Suomi-Seura
ENERGY CRISIS FOCUSSES
SPOTLIGHT ON BOGS

The international energy crunch has made the Finns take a new look at their bogs, which cover about 30,000 square miles of their territory. The Finnish government has drafted a program designed to double peat production. The previous peat-winning program, launched in 1971, was geared to step up production gradually to ten million cubic meters of peat a year by the end of the decade. The new program raises the target up to 20 million cubic meters a year.

Finland is not a land of swamps and marshes; this is a popular misconception created by widespread mistranslations of the word suo as applied to the boggy stretches that are part and parcel, along with forests, granite outcrops and lakes, of the typical Finnish landscape. Swamps, marshes and morasses are virtually non-existent in Finland. But bogs

exist in greater profusion than in any other country in the world.

Statistically, the USSR boasts the world's largest total bog area, 65,000 square miles. Despite the vastly greater area of the Soviet Union, this figure is only slightly more than double the Finnish total. A substantial proportion of the Soviet area of peat deposits occurs in Karelia, right across the eastern Finnish border. The Canadian peat deposits rank second in area, amounting to 37,000 square miles—or only 7,000 square miles more than in incomparably smaller Finland. The peat deposits of Sweden cover 19,000 and those of the U.S. only 11,200 square miles. The peat bogs of Great Britain and Ireland cover much less ground.

Area is one thing. The amount of peat contained in the bogs is another. The Finnish peat reserves are estimated to rank second in the world. And, under favorable weather conditions, 20 times more utilizable peat forms each year than has been regularly consumed till now in Finland. Therefore the danger to the environment would be negligible even if peat production were increased many times over. It is reported that in the USSR, with six times Finland's peat resources, peat production is 500-fold! Finland boasts nearly 10% of the world's total peat reserves and could step up her present peat-winning as much as 30 times without making a perceptible dent in her total reserves.

While oil was cheap, the Finns had little incentive to tap their resources of peat for fuel. It was simply a matter of comparative costs. Peat is light in relation to bulk, so it has been uneconomical to transport long distances. Where peat deposits have lain near at hand when cheap fuel has been needed, however, they have been utilized for a long time. And every now and then in the past, somebody with a voice commanding public attention would raise the question: Can't Finland make better use of her really tremendous peat reserves?

The part played by domestic sources of power in Finnish energy production has diminished year by year. As recently as 1955, about 65% of Finland's energy was produced by hydroelectric stations. Predictions are that

this figure will be down to 20% by 1980.

Peat has gradually replaced wood as fuel, for wood has become more valuable as raw material for various industrial products. Peat is confidently expected to provide about 4% of Finland's energy requirements, and some experts have optimistically boosted the figure to 6%.

PEAT-WINNING

Peat is a compact material of dark brown color and with a high carbon content, having been formed by the partial decay and carbonization of vegetation in water. The peat-forming vegetation consists mostly of mosses, notably of the genus *Sphagnum*. Peat represents the initial stage in the transformation of vegetable matter into coal.

In Finland, however, no coal—or oil—deposits whatsoever exist.

The general practice in peat-winning is to cut trenches with a special spade through the bogs and remove bulky sods. After the removal of one layer, the next is attacked, and so on. The sods are drained and then stacked for drying in the air. They are occasionally turned over to equalize the drying process, which lasts several weeks. The yield per sq. kolometer for a depth of five meters has been estimated at about 800,000 tons of air-dried peat. It takes about three years to prepare a bog for peat-winning.

Mechanical power has more recently been applied to the winning of peat. Finland has imported equipment from the USSR.

Dried peat is often compressed in the form of briquettes, which are burnt as fuel in many European countries, especially Ireland. But, largely because of its high content of moisture and ash, peat cannot compete commercially on a large scale with coal. However, in special cases, like the Finnish hinterland, peat has the advantage of being there for the taking, whereas coal has to be transported by ship and rail from distant countries.

Because of the Arab price boosts on oil, peat has become much cheaper than oil by now in most parts of the Finnish interior.

EEC PACT TAKES EFFECT

Finland's Special Relations Agreement with the European Economic Community (EEC), otherwise known as the Common Market, came into force at the beginning of this year. The instruments of ratification had been deposited at EEC headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, five weeks earlier, or just before the end-of-November deadline. As soon as the agreement took effect, tariffs in Finnish trade with the original "Inner Six" EEC countries were cut 40%.

Meanwhile, trade with the original European Free Trade Association (EFTA), or "Outer Seven" countries, continues to enjoy full tariff exemption—apart from paper and paperboard exports to the United Kingdom and Denmark that exceed established duty-free tariff quotas. The British and Danish EFTA trading partners of the Finns had joined the EEC as regular members a year before.

The EEC agreement was passed by the Finnish Parliament, after a long and hot debate, by a large majority. President Kekkonen's strong backing of the measure weighed heavily in the balance.

THE WORLD NEEDS PAPER

Paper and board products are in heavily increasing demand on world markets. Shortages in the supply of newsprint, in particular, have been reported from major

Commonwealth day

COMMONWEALTH-DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 14

COMMONWEALTH DAY

MESSAGE 1974

From Her Majesty The Queen
Head of the Commonwealth

A remarkable feature of the Commonwealth is the way in which it has met the challenge of contemporary developments and has managed to benefit from them. Although rooted in history, it does not remain static.

Two of the most important advances of our times have been in communications and education and both have been of great help in strengthening the Commonwealth.

Modern communications, by shrinking distance and making the world smaller, have made it possible for our association of thirty-four nations to get to know each other in a way not conceivable when our only link was by sea.

As I travel through the Commonwealth, I am always impressed by the number of personal contacts and by the flow of correspondence and ideas between friends, schools and government and voluntary organizations. Already this year I have myself been able to open Parliament in Wellington, Canberra and London, all within thirty-seven days.

Education has transformed the Commonwealth and has begun to reveal the extent of the talents of its members. We have come to appreciate more fully our consumer countries.

Commenting in a press interview on the present situation, Mr. Aarne F. Castren, an executive of the Central Association of Finnish Forest Industries, pointed out that right now the annual consumption of paper in the world is around 120 million tons. The consumption rate, he said, is increasing by an estimated ten million tons a year.

According to some expert predictions, paper and board consumption will double in the next twelve or fifteen years.

Dizzily rising oil prices have caused some Finnish producers and exporters to consider getting together with their competitors in other countries and working out agreements on price boosts, too.

The increase in world demand for paper is so steep that, to meet it, a new paper machine with a 100,000-ton annual output would have to be put into operation every fourth day. But expansion has failed to keep pace with the demand.

The traditional raw materials of paper production, spruce and pine, are in insufficient supply for the predicted future markets. Other raw materials may have to be used to fill the gap, Mr. Castren stated. Waste paper is being salvaged to a growing extent, and the fast-growing trees in the tropics may afford an abundant source of extra raw material for the paper industry.

Synthetic fibers are also being utilized by now in paper manufacturing, and Mr. Castren predicted growing dependence on this source of raw material.

The forests of Finland are being exploited fully. Although in some areas there is still a limited surplus of wood, cuttings in many other areas have exceeded the annual increment. Finnish manufacturers have even been hauling wood out of forests in Soviet Karelia.

Noteworthy efforts have been made to step up the yield of Finnish forests by fertilization and other scientific forestry measures.

literary and artistic treasures, some of them coming from ancient cultural traditions, others breaking new ground in creative experiments.

Perhaps literature illustrates best the unity in diversity which is so important a feature of our Commonwealth. Using the same English language, writers of many races and backgrounds have enriched it with their individual qualities, and have expressed both universal human themes and the character of their own countries. We can all widen our experience from such writings, and gain that greater depth of understanding of each other's viewpoint which is one of the most valuable examples the Commonwealth can show to a changing and troubled world.

Elizabeth R

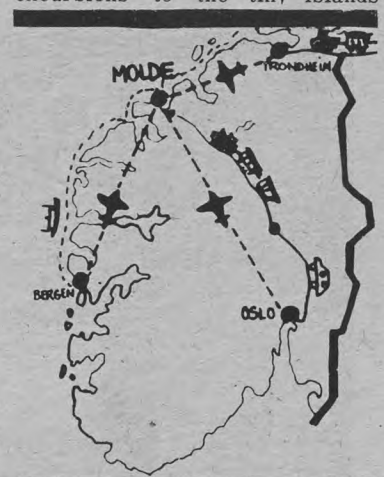
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Molde International Jazz Festival

The International Jazz Festival in Molde on the west coast of Norway (see map) has been arranged every summer since 1962. This year, the festival takes place from July 29 to Aug. 3. Leading jazz groups from the United States and Europe will take part.

Visitors will also have the opportunity of participating in excursions to the tiny islands



surrounding Molde and competing for the catch of the largest seafood. Those who prefer indoors activities in addition to jazz may see underground films and theatre and visit the Festival Club in the Town Hall. Classical music and poetry readings are also incorporated in the program. The jazz concerts are arranged in a hall seating 600. There are nightly jam-sessions at the Alexandra Hotel, mainly presenting traditional jazz.

Molde, called the Town of Roses, is a community of about 20,000 people. Further information may be obtained from: Molde International Jazz Festival, P.O. Box 261, 6401 Molde, Norway.

The reconstruction of Thor Heyerdahl's papyrus boat RA II has been completed. The boat was sailed across the Atlantic in 1970. The repair work was done by the same four Indians from Bolivia who constructed the original boat. Until permanent space is found next to the Kon-Tiki Raft Museum in Oslo, RA II is being exhibited at Sjølyst, Norges Varemesse, P.O. Box 130, Skøyen, Oslo 1.

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News from the Danish Church

By Holger N. Madsen

After waiting many months for summer to finally come, the members and friends of Ansgar have made the most of the summer days that have been available to date. On the last day of May, which was the first nice warm evening that we really had, some 60 to 80 persons gathered at Evergreen Acres for a Potluck Smorgaasbord, even the mosquitos turned up in abundant numbers. Then on June 8 and 9 some four carloads of Ansgar Teen Club members went to Long Lake for a campout. From all reports everyone enjoyed himself, and if one can believe all the stories, it is rather doubtful that there are any more fish left in the lake.

The day of the Congregational Sunday School picnic started out really promising, and being optimistic people a good crowd of Ansgarites turned out for the

picnic. The big event of the day was the trouncing that the young people handed out to the fathers in a softball game. Some Father's Day gift that! Then as the hungry picnickers were just going to enjoy a cup of coffee after supper, the rains came. But even though they got rained on, no one thought that the day was a washout. A hearty thanks to all the Sunday School teachers, and everyone who helped with the kids' games.

And now it's July, vacation month, therefore the activities at Ansgar will also take a breather until September—but don't forget—**EVERY SUNDAY AT 11:00 A.M. THERE IS STILL WORSHIP SERVICE. WE'LL LOOK FOR YOU THERE, BUT DO HAVE A GOOD AND A SAFE VACATION.** And wherever you go we hope you will return safely. See you IN CHURCH. □



There is nothing like a farm vacation in Denmark. (Photo: Danish National Tourist Office)



Culinary Danish specialties served in one of Jutland's many "Fairytale Inns" by girls in Danish folk-costumes. (Photo: Danish National Tourist Office)

RIGHTS OF FOREIGN WORKERS

In a recent Report to the Storting (Norwegian Parliament) the Government proposes that the strict rules governing the first issue of a work permit to a foreign citizen in Norway should be applied equally to all groups of immigrants. The aim is to make the immigration legislation as exact as possible, so that little is left to the discretion of administrators.

The Report says that once a foreigner has obtained work and a work permit in Norway, she or he is to be placed on an equal footing with Norwegians as far as possible. Foreign workers are not to be treated as a "reserve pool" of

manpower to be recruited and dismissed according to fluctuations in the demand for labor in Norway. As a result of the new strict rules concerning foreign workers, the increase in the demand for manpower in the oil industry will be met only to a limited extent by the importation of workers from abroad.

Regarding the one-year halt in the immigration of foreign workers proposed from July 1, 1974, the Minister of Local Government and Labor, Leif Aune, has said that the main purpose is to allow time to draw up and introduce the complex regulations needed to implement the new policies on immigration. □

Young Have Fun In Denmark

Denmark refuses to act its age. This 1,000 year-old kingdom insists upon straddling the generation gap by catering to young travelers with activities, attractions and accommodations designed specially for their enjoyment.

In Copenhagen, for example, a youth information centre at Peder Hvitfeldts Stræde 3, in the heart of the old city, invites youths to park their packs while browsing through the colorful pedestrian streets and squares. A youth-oriented newsletter, "Playtime", gives up-to-the-minute information on events in and around Copenhagen, describing the rock, folk and jazz scenes, reasonably-priced restaurants and shops featuring the latest young fashions from brick-layers' and milk boys' shirts to sailors' pants.

The City of Copenhagen has even established low-cost "sleep-in" accommodations for about \$2.00 a night, including breakfast, for those who arrive when the city's youth hostels are full.

Inexpensive eating places, ranging from Chinese cafeterias to Danish "deli's" with their wide array of the country's famous open-faced sandwiches, are plentiful. Small cosy restaurants featuring guitar music by candle-light are common. Bicycles and scooters are rentable by the day, weekend or week at very nominal prices and most youth hostels and camping facilities in Denmark are located in the most scenic spots in the country.

Young travelers will find fun-filled attractions in all parts of Denmark from Copenhagen with its Tivoli Gardens and "Bakken", an old fashioned amusement area at the Deer Park just outside of town, to the lively city of Aalborg in northern Jutland.

The energy crisis is over in Denmark, and there are no limitations on driving. You'll enjoy a wide choice of other types of touring tailored to young tastes: week-long bicycle trips (or a combination of rail and bicycle travel); canoeing tours on the Gudenaa River in Denmark's lovely lake district around Silkeborg; one week farm holidays or complete physical fitness vacations.

One of the most popular summer destinations for young people is the DIS International Student Centre at Hald in the heart of Jutland. A modernized old manor house set in a 20-acre park, it accommodates 100 guests in two, four and six bedded rooms,

all with hot and cold water, and features a full schedule of social and cultural activities and organized tours.

For those interested in study programs, Denmark offers a wealth of possibilities: short summer courses at Elsinore, language studies, special seminars on Danish design, gardening, social

welfare or Scandinavian education, as well as complete semester courses at various times of the year.

Not only do you not feel a generation gap in Denmark, but you'll not experience a nationality gap either. The youths of today are truly international in their thinking, and young Danes love to meet with their Canadian counterparts.

In contrast to the famous young Hamlet, who was full of doubt and felt "to be or not to be" was the question, the young people of the 1970s do not harbor such doubts. They are happy simply to be—and especially to be in Denmark. □

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SOME APRIL FOOLS!

In the last issue of The Scandinavian Centre News it was reported that "Norwegians may now buy in the stores of the Wine and Liquor Monopoly small packages of freeze-dried and vacuum-packed aquavit and Scotch whiskey." It was, of course, an April Fool's story lifted from an Oslo daily. The problems which the story caused for the Norwegian Information Service were insignificant compared to the avalanche of inquiries registered by the Oslo Head Office of the Wine and Liquor Monopoly. □

NORDSTJARNAN NEWS

By Sherry Havanka

The regular meeting was held at the home of Gus Tabler with Henry Sjogren conducting the meeting. The 28th Grand Lodge Convention to be held at the Calgary Inn, June 7-14 was the main topic on the agenda. Committee in charge of the lunch being sent to the Convention reported everything under control. Meeting was followed by a wiener roast and refreshments.

Mrs. Alvira Anderson is still in the Wetaskiwin Auxiliary Hospital and would appreciate visitors.

Wedding bells rang out May 25 at the Falun Trinity Lutheran Church when Faye Marilyn, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

John Holmlund, became the bride of Waldo Hugel. Faye looked lovely wearing the Vasa gold crown atop her shoulder-length veil. The newlyweds are making their home in Edmonton.

Congratulations to Lorna Holmlund and Marvin Tabler who will be married June 29.

Deepest sympathy is extended to the Havanka family in the loss of their mother and grandmother.

Visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Gus Tabler, Sven Sjogren, Henry and George Sjogren and families and the Gorden Krauses were Brage and his daughter, Birget Jacobsson from Goteborg, Sweden. They spent a month visiting with relatives and friends. □

Youngsters Build World's First Mountain Trail For Bicycles

The very first mountain trail for bicycles ever built in Europe is now under construction in Norway. It stretches literally across the "Roof of Norway", since it runs across the Hardanger mountain plateau at an elevation of up to 4,000 ft. between Haugastøl and Myrdal.

Equally remarkable is the international work gang that builds the road—because it is made up of young volunteers aged 18 to 35 years. They are strictly amateurs, but all are members of the youth hostel association in their own country. The work gang consists of 75 members, both male and female, including some young Americans. The road project was started in 1971, and turned into such a pop-

ular venture that over 1700 youngsters from 11 countries wanted to enrol last year.

Owing to the high altitude, the work camp is restricted to the period of July and August only. The construction work is supervised by engineers from the Norwegian State Railways, and the young workers are accommodated in barracks on the Bergen railway—the most scenic railway in Europe. Hot food is brought daily by train in special containers from Geilo Youth Hostel.

If you know yourself, you're sure to be a modest man.

Some people make change as though they hated to let go of the money.



Youth hostelers from 11 countries including USA are building the world's first mountain trail for bicycles in Norway. The new road runs across the Hardanger Mountain Plateau—the "Roof of Norway"—at an elevation of up to 4,000 ft. (Photo from Norwegian National Tourist Office)

Scandinavians Take Long, Hard Look At Welfare State

Sweden, Denmark and Norway have resisted any retreat from the welfare state despite serious election setbacks last year for the socialist parties.

But government and opposition parties are subjecting the welfare state's institutions and practices to closer critical scrutiny than ever.

satisfying voters who have grown restive about taxes, but demand the wide range of government welfare services to which they have become accustomed—notably full medical care at nominal fees, adequate pensions, free education through the university level and liberal housing subsidies.

The welfare state remains so unassailable in Scandinavia that both government and opposition continue their support for its institutions.

New parties remain isolated from the political establishment. But their attacks on mounting taxes—about 40% of the average worker's pay—have caused the established parties to shift emphasis to reducing costs rather than expansion of services.

In 10 days of interviews with government leaders, other political figures, civil servants and political observers in the three countries, only Premier Olof Palme and other Swedish socialists stressed the need for strengthening the welfare state, and even they admitted to a pre-occupation with costs.

"The crisis is deeper than the welfare state and possibly more dangerous," Palme said. "It is the hangover of the industrial society. We have all doubled production in the last 20 years. The benefits are material, and we are more free and more secure."

"There is a sense of fear," he continued. "There are wars, alienation, multi-national companies, things behind people's immediate influence—redundancy. This has created instability. I'm rather worried, looking around Europe. The stock of democracy is in decline."

The restiveness is most pronounced in Denmark, where last

December the Social Democrats were ousted from government. A party formed solely in opposition to the welfare state received nearly half a million votes in its first campaign and became the second largest in Parliament.

A similar party, equally new, jolted Norwegian politics last September by capturing 108,000 votes and four parliamentary seats.

In the September election in Sweden, the Social Democrats faced no party opposed to the welfare state, but the cost and size of government underlay the campaign. The Social Democrats now hold 17 fewer seats than the combined opposition and will retain control only as long as the 17 Communist deputies assure them of a tie vote.

Palme, to deal with the deep-seated problems he discerned, rejected the views of the "arch-conservatives" who, he said, proposed a return to earlier forms of society—"back to the cows."

"We have to show the viability of the welfare state," he said. "Show that democracy can handle it. We must stand or fall in an industrial society. We can't do away with it or we'd be back in the Middle Ages. We are trying to renew it from within."

The opposing attitude was put in Copenhagen by Mogens Glistrup and in Oslo by Anders Lange, each interviewed in the parliamentary offices that they have occupied since last year, when the new parties they founded won.

"We have had decades of more and more welfare," Glistrup said. "We have completed the development. Now 90% to 95% of the population can create for itself an acceptable growth in the standard of living. But as the need for the welfare states goes down the bureaucracy increases and the tax rate goes up a couple of per cent every year."

Glistrup is a wealthy 47-year-old tax lawyer who prides himself on using the loopholes open to the wealthy to avoid paying taxes altogether, and is under investigation for possible violations. He said his ideas germinated during a

year he spent studying tax law in Berkeley, Calif., in 1951-52.

Lange, a ruddy-faced 69-year-old outdoorsman, pitches his argument to the contention that "the welfare state has spoiled the average man and his property and fortune".

The name of his party is Anders Lange's Party for the Reduction of Taxes and Other Duties and Government Interference. He, too, claims American inspiration.

"You can say our principle is that of Ayn Rand and Milton Friedman," he explained. "They are leaders in our economic philosophy."

Miss Rand, novelist, advocates free enterprise and small government. Friedman, economist, favors a 17% limit on taxation, Lange said.

The more moderate argument against the present practice of the welfare state was put by the principal spokesman for Denmark's right-of-centre Liberal party, which heads the minority government. He is Defence Minister Erling Brondum, a 43-year-old newspaper editor.

"There is a lot of bureaucracy. We have so developed the tax system that it's no longer worth working. A truck driver told me the other day there is about \$1.50 a day difference whether he works or not. He doesn't want to work eight hours for \$1.50 a day." □

Excursions

There are plenty of excursions through the Fjord Country to be made out of Stavanger.

One of the most popular shorter trips is the "cruisette" by fjord cruiser "Clipper" to the famous Lysefjord with the Pulpit Rock, a sheer cliff face rising 1,800 feet.

Another favorite excursion is to the fishing village of Tananger. There is a daily fishing trip by the "Sea Queen" and the fishing is so good that the captain offers "No catch—no cash!" Fishing equipment and oilskins are provided on board.

Another unusual trip is to the Utstein Kloster, a well-preserved monastery on an island just outside Stavanger. Now fully restored, it retains a monastic atmosphere and is often used as a centre for cultural conferences and courses. □

Wally K. Broen, B.Comm., C.A.

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SONS OF NORWAY LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL ARTS CAMP

The Sons of Norway are again having a summer Language and Cultural Arts Camp.

OBJECTIVES

To learn conversational Norwegian, folk songs, folk dancing and other aspects of Norwegian culture.

DATES

August 3-10, 1974.

PLACE

Silver Summit Ski Lodge (30 miles north of Edson).

ELIGIBILITY

The entire family or individuals 12 years of age or older, interested in the Norwegian language or culture.

COST

Thirty dollars (\$30) for each individual attending.

RESPONSIBILITIES AT CAMP

This is a co-operative family program. Parents and youths will have delegated assignments. Only by having everyone help can the cost be kept low.

FACILITIES

A large, comfortable lodge containing dining room, kitchen, lounge and sleeping quarters nestled in the evergreen forests of the foothills.

ATTENDANCE LIMIT

Seventy-five (75).

ACTIVITIES

Instruction in Norwegian language, folk songs and folk dances; Norwegian cultural activities depending on interest displayed and resource personnel available; hiking, trail rides and sports.

WHAT TO BRING

Comfortable outdoor clothing, hiking boots, rain wear, sporting equipment, musical instruments. Bedding is supplied.

HOW TO GET THERE

Turn right at Silver Summit sign in Edson on highway and proceed north on gravel road for approximately 30 miles. Turn right at Silver Summit sign and follow road into the camp.

DEADLINES

Although late registrations will be accepted subject to accommodation available, please get your applications in as early as possible in order that the program may be adequately prepared.

APPLICATIONS

Application forms (one application per family), may be obtained by contacting:

Mr. Bjarne Myhre
10624 - 63 Ave.
Edmonton, Alta. T6H 1P6
Phone 434-1765.

Canadian Ethnic Studies

"The distinctly Canadian theory of 'multiculturalism' is the very essence of Canadian identity."

This is the opinion of Dr. Clive H. Cardinal of the University of Calgary department of Germanic and Slavic studies, who has for many years been studying Canadian ethnic groups and how they contribute to the Canadian mosaic.

As one of the founders of Canada's first and only Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies, Dr. Cardinal has been working with his associates toward the preservation and encouragement of pride in the ethnic origins of all Canadians.

"It is very important to the fabric of this country's life that every ethnic group has the right to preserve and develop its own culture and values within the Canadian context," he maintains.

Formed in 1968 by Dr. Cardinal and Dr. Alexander Malycky, the Research Centre exists to help Canadians understand and see themselves in the context of a meaningful identity. To achieve this aim, the inter-disciplinary organization conducts its own research; makes its research facilities available to all interested parties; facilitates through translations the accessibility of research published in ethnic languages; and stimulates, promotes, and co-ordinates research conducted elsewhere as well as abroad. It is also the official research centre of the Alberta Heritage Council, of which Dr. Cardinal is a member.

The Centre's semi-annual publication, the *Journal for Canadian Ethnic Studies*, has received interest throughout the world, with copies sent to institutions in 17 countries, including the Congo, Cuba, Japan, and the USSR.

Through the publication of previously inaccessible materials, the *Journal* gives a balanced assessment of all cultural matters concerning "Canadian Ethnics". It offers its services both as a medium for historical and archival research and as an organ for interpretive studies on an aspect of Canadian life which had previously never been concentrated in one journal.

In addition, the Centre has now published the first in a series of occasional monographs, a "Biographical Directory of Americans and Canadians of Croatian Descent", compiled and edited by Dr. Vladimir Markotic of the U of C archaeology department.

Plagued by a lack of funds, the Centre and its *Journal* have been "struggling for survival during the past few years", says Dr. Cardinal. However, recent financial support from the Alberta ministry of Culture, Youth and Recreation in the form of a major grant for a full-time director of research has eased the burden. Accordingly, the Centre is shifting its emphasis toward western research.

"Unfortunately, this accentuates the polarization between east and west," says Dr. Cardinal, "but if the Alberta government funds us we must necessarily do systematic research on the Canadian west."

While theoretically maintaining the idea of a Centre developed on a national, not provincial basis, Dr. Cardinal has already begun investigating the possibilities of such research. He and other members of the department of Germanic and Slavic studies have been invited to deliver a series of lectures at the University of Alberta concerning ethnic groups

as they affect the prairies.

"We are now devising the first tentative courses and searching for experts who live in and know the west. Eventually, we hope to give courses in settlement, folklore, dances, language assimilation, journalism—every aspect of ethnic life from voting patterns to the opinions of the third generation."

This research will not be completely western in orientation, since "ethnic research always overlaps provincial boundaries," says Dr. Cardinal.

The uncertain funding situation has caused the Centre to become seriously behind in its publications. Complicating this situation further is the unique nature of ethnic studies publications—a publisher must deal with the more than 50 ethnic languages spoken in this country.

Such problems have not deterred Dr. Cardinal in his ambition "to make ethnic culture come alive".

Born in Germany of Anglo-German parents, Dr. Cardinal came to Canada in 1929 and studied agriculture prior to operating his own farm in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

In 1935, after a year of study in Europe, he entered McGill University, graduating with honors in history and German. He received his MA in 1941.

Following several years of teaching and studying in Manitoba, Dr. Cardinal became editor of "Canadians All", a magazine dealing with Canadian ethnic, educational, and cultural problems. He also directed the Canadian Cultural Research Institute in Toronto. While continuing his work toward the PhD granted in 1956 by the University of Toronto, he held several academic positions at U of T, McMaster University, Hamilton; Queen's University, Kingston; the University of Western Ontario, London; and the University of Manitoba.

Simultaneously, he continued ethnic research studies and became a regular contributor to a number of Canadian publications dealing with the problems of cultural integration.

In 1962, Dr. Cardinal accepted a position as assistant professor of German and English at Bemidji State College, Minnesota, and during his first year there was promoted to associate professor. He joined the faculty of The University of Calgary in 1965 as a professor in the department of German and Slavic studies.

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

By Rondo Wood
Information Officer
Heritage Resource Development

The noses pressed to the airplane windows belonged to adults, enthralled as children with sights of northern sand dunes, the extraction machinery at Fort McMurray, the marshes of the Athabasca River delta far below.

Fourteen members of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, accompanied by newly-appointed members of Alberta's Heritage Sites Advisory Board and provincial heritage sites staff flew to Fort Chipewyan on Tues., May 21, as part of the national board's annual meeting. The board meets in a different

province each year.

The provincial government, through the Heritage Sites Service of the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation, hosted the trip to Fort Chipewyan, a quick tour of Fort Edmonton's newly-reconstructed site and a provincial reception and banquet Tuesday evening.

The Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation, the Hon. Horst A. Schmid, told the visitors the preservation of Alberta's heritage is most important to a people whose history is often within living memory. Mr. Schmid described the passing of the Alberta Heritage Act as a significant development of the past year, providing for the protection and management of all kinds of heritage resources: artifacts, documents, buildings and historical and archeological sites. "In all of these developments," he said, "we have held uppermost in our minds a realization that the heritage of Alberta, like our oil, is a non-renewable resource. It is a precious commodity which can never be replaced if it is allowed to slip away from us. We are therefore firm in our stand that a resource of such importance which emanates from the people of Alberta should be preserved and developed for the benefit of present and future generations of Albertans. We owe this not only to our own citizens but to all Canadians."

During the national board's five days in Alberta, the members and observers visited historic sites and met to discuss policies and future locations for national sites or monuments. Dr. Marc LaTerre of Quebec City, Chairman of the national board, emphasized the advisory nature of the organization, that visits to historic locations in various provinces help in the decision-making process. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is made up of historians and administrators representing all provinces and territories; it serves in an advisory capacity to the federal minister of Indian and Northern Affairs.

Fort Chipewyan was a major northern fur trade post for about 150 years. The forty visitors toured the old fort site, missions and trading post on the north shore of Lake Athabasca. They were delighted to find crocuses blooming profusely, and remarked to local citizens at the contrasts of the ancient rocks on the Canadian shield with prairie vegetation.

On May 22 the board members travelled by bus through Jasper and Banff national parks, visiting the Rundle Mission and Rocky Mountain House national site enroute to Banff. Thursday they toured the ranching country south of Calgary and unveiled a new national historic monument in memory of pioneer cattleman A. E. Cross, before a final day touring in and around Calgary.

Dr. LaTerre expressed the hope that the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board could return again to Alberta with a more leisurely schedule. "We have worked very hard in the first three days of our meetings," he said in Edmonton, "and will leave with a sense of accomplishment and new friendships as well as fatigue."

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOL IN NORWAY

The North European Management Institute, or NEMI for short, was opened in 1972, and today it ranks among the leading international business schools in Europe. It offers a one-year program to younger university graduates planning a career in business or public administration.

Maritime Museum Opened

The Norwegian Maritime Museum (Norsk Sjøfartsmuseum) at Bygdøy peninsula in Oslo harbor has been completed and was officially opened in the middle of May in the presence of King Olav V.

The 28 million kroner (\$5 million) museum's exhibits show the development of Man's use of the sea and of boats through the ages. It is closely linked to the museum housing the vessel *Fram*, used by Norway's two leading polar explorers, Fridtjof Nansen and Roald Amundsen. In the immediate neighborhood is also the museum containing Thor Heyerdahl's raft, *Kon-Tiki*, and his papyrus vessel, *Ra II*. Another nearby maritime attraction is the Viking Ships Museum.

Of the costs involved in constructing the Norwegian Maritime Museum 19 million kroner (\$3.4 million) was covered by private donations, mostly from shipping. The rest was contributed by the Norwegian Government and the Oslo Municipality.

new fellow employee.

Vi isn't on the job any longer. Although she had some time yet to go before reaching the formal retirement age, she took an "early retirement" at somewhat less pay.

And, while some 40 pairs of not-too-dry eyes looked on that last afternoon of her tenure, May 10, Vi closed up her typewriter and desk, pushed her chair into place and went home, for good.

She was the fifteenth or sixteenth "early retiree" out of a total work force of 40 to take this drastic step since Alf M. Fritzvold of Framingham, Mass., former fire alarm and extinguisher salesman, was hired by the Supreme Lodge of S/N to "re-organize" the organization and be its general manager. No one mentioned whether clearing out the staff of competent, long-experienced and dedicated employees was to be a part of the "re-organization", but then, other, knottier problems have come up.

Employees still on the job are tight-lipped about their colleagues' hastened departures. Only now and then is there some mention indicating that the new "air-conditioning" has had something to do with it.

BOOKS

SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES (Journal of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study) No. 1, 1974 contains an article by Randi Birn, University of Oregon, on "Dream and Reality in Johan Borgen's Short Stories". Communications about subscription to the journal and membership in the Society should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, James E. Cathey, Dept. of Germanic Languages, Porter Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002.

Vi Dreesen Quits

"Girl Friday" Job At S/N Home Office
By Orlin Folwick
Past President
Norumbega Lodge No. 217
Minneapolis, Minn.

Remember that touseled-haired girl who smilingly answered everybody's questions at the Sons of Norway headquarters in Minneapolis and made you think she was on the job just to take care of you?

That was Vi Dreesen, S/N "Girl Friday", an honest-to-goodness "know-it-all" who really did know just about everything about Sons of Norway and always seemed thrilled to help you out—visitor or



Kitchen Corner

SUMMER SALADS

A salad is a perfect answer to the question, "What can we eat?"

What is more delectable, delicious, and delightful on a hot summer day? Even a jaded appetite can be tempted with a luscious salad. What goes into a salad? Almost anything edible. Use that creative flare of yours to concoct a new, nourishing, handsome salad. When you serve a salad, you serve the product of sunshine and rain. A salad is a living thing. You capture the goodness of nature and create a masterpiece.

SOME SALAD SUGGESTIONS

Use fresh, crisp ingredients. Chill everything including the service plates and bowl.

Cut fruit into large chunks—be generous when you slice salad ingredients.

Don't let the salad ingredients look handled. Keep trimmings and garnishes simple.

Don't disguise your salads to look like anything but food.

Nestle salad bowls in finely cracked ice.

Choose just the right dressing to set off your salad.

Select the perfect accompaniment—crunchy crackers, nutty breads, piping hot soups, cheese chunks, crisp potato chips, crusty rolls.

Use a variety of greens to set off your salad picture. Don't limit yourself to head lettuce.

CRANBERRY JELLIED SALAD

15 oz. cranberry whole sauce

11 oz. can mandarin oranges, (reserve juice)

1/2 c. walnuts

1 unpeeled apple, chopped

3 oz. pkt. raspberry jelly powder

1 c. boiling water

1/2 c. reserved juice

Dissolve jelly powder in boiling water, add 1/2 c. juice. Oil mold with salad oil, arrange orange segments to make a pattern on bottom of mold, add a little of jelly mixture. Allow to set in refrigerator. Allow remaining jelly to set to the consistency of egg white. Stir in remaining ingredients and add to mold.

For dessert try some strawberry tarts while strawberries are at the peak of their season—they are delicious!

GLAZED STRAWBERRY TARTS

Baked tart shells

1 c. strawberry juice

3/4 c. sugar

3 tbsp. cornstarch

1/8 tsp. salt

2 c. or more of berries.

To make strawberry juice, take 1 c. berries, crush them and add water to make 1 c. Simmer 3 min., then strain, adding more water if necessary to make 1 c. juice. Clean 2 c. berries and fill shells. Cook juice, cornstarch, sugar and salt, stirring constantly until thick. Cool slightly and pour

over berries. Chill. Serve with whipped cream.

SCANDINAVIAN RECIPE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY

ICELANDIC "NEAR" SKYR

(a tart sweet dessert)

By Lillian Sumarlidason

Any amount of buttermilk

To strain for SKYR:

On a large container fasten with clothespins, a straining cloth (preferably linen or cotton). Gently pour buttermilk into this to strain. As this separation process takes a few hours, set container in a cool place. Occasionally, spoon away the thickened "skyr" which clings to the cloth. This will speed up the straining process. When all the whey is completely drained away, transfer the "skyr" to a mixer bowl and beat until smooth, adding sugar to taste. Serve as you would a dish of ice cream, with sugar and cream added.

(Continued from Page 3)

150TH ANNIVERSARY

Erikson and his men, who were the first Europeans to set foot on North American soil around the year 1000, and also of the Norwegians who settled in New Amsterdam with the Dutch in the 17th century. But it was after the arrival of the Restoration that Norwegian immigration was to grow to huge proportions. Looking back, we find that there were three massive immigration waves from Norway. The first one lasted from 1866 to 1877, the second from 1879 to the early 1890s, and the third came during the first decade of this century. Today the Norwegian element in the United States constitutes more than three million people, only a little less than the population of Norway.

States in the middle of the continent—Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas—attracted thousands upon thousands of Norwegians; here they cleared the land and helped make this section of the country one of the finest agricultural areas in the world. Norwegian fishermen have settled in the State of Washington, and professional men, businessmen and artisans have formed Norwegian enclaves in Brooklyn, Chicago, Minneapolis and San Francisco. Wherever the Norwegian immigrants lived, their common traits have been their intensity of purpose and sturdiness of character as well as their will to sacrifice, all of which have

stood them in good stead in the days of pioneering and in modern times.

Immigrant churches, schools, newspapers and fraternal societies were founded at an early date and were to become an important part of the Norwegian-American experience. Many Americans of Norwegian birth or extraction were to make their mark in the arts and the sciences, in education, in literature, in sports and in many other fields of endeavour. In government service there have been officeholders bearing Norwegian names including cabinet members, governors, senators, congressmen and judges of the highest courts.

The 150th Anniversary of the arrival of the Restoration will be celebrated on both sides of the ocean in 1975. The celebrations will begin in Stavanger on July 4. Commissions and committees have been formed in New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and Seattle to arrange the celebrations. The various local bodies are co-operating through a National Co-ordinating Committee.

The New York celebrations, which will take place October 8-10, 1975, will include church services in the Norwegian Seamen's Church as well as in the Norwegian-American churches in Brooklyn, a banquet at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, a festive program in Carnegie Hall and a ceremony at the Museum of American Immigration on Liberty Island.

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Sesquicentennial is planning to publish several books to coincide with the celebration, including a history of the Norwegians in America by Professor Arlow W. Andersen and a translation of the novel, *Clegg Pearson*, by Norwegian author Alfred Hauge.

The headquarters of the Norwegian Immigration Sesquicentennial Commission Inc., New York, is at: Suite 3300, 80 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 10004, U.S.A.

The headquarters of the Norwegian American 1975 Sesquicentennial Association (Minneapolis) is at: Augsburg College, 731 - 21 Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. 55404, U.S.A.

Norwegian Church

NORSKE STAVKIRKER, by Roald Hauglid, National Antiquarian of Norway. Mr. Hauglid has planned a series on the Norwegian stave churches. This first volume gives a thorough description in Norwegian of the decorations of the stave churches, highlighting the old Norse woodcarving. The book is dedicated to H. M. King Olav V in honor of the King's 70th birthday. The book is amply illustrated with photographs, maps and drawings. Hardcover, 458 pp., 381 illustrations and 39 plates. (Published by Dreyers Forlag, Oslo, and available from Arthur Vanous Company, One Richard Court, River Edge, N.J. 07661. Price: \$60).

Norway Creates National Parks

Norway has 11 national parks today, and 6 more are pending. The eleven national parks cover an area of 3,365 square kilometres (2,090 sq. miles) altogether, and six new areas will cover another 3,620 square kilometres (2,248 sq. miles).

The first national park in Norway was established by Royal Decree in 1962, but it was the Act of Nature Conservation of 1970 which really paved the way for the many new national parks. This Act specifies four categories of protected areas—national parks, landscape areas, nature reserves and nature monuments.

Some of the national parks in

Norway are situated beyond the Arctic Circle—in the Land of the Midnight Sun—and some areas are entirely without roads, shops and even tourist lodges. Other national parks, such as Rondane, have a network of marked trails for hikers, also several inexpensive tourist lodges, situated about a day's walk apart.

Details about Norway's national parks together with a sketch map, showing the location of all national parks, are available from Scandinavian National Tourist Offices, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY, 10017 or 3600 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90010.

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Rondane National Park in Norway is ideal for family vacations. Visitors follow marked trails from one tourist lodge to another. (Photo from Norwegian Tourist Office)

LOVE

A bell is no bell till you ring it,
A song is no song till you sing it.
And love is the heart isn't put
there to stay,
Love isn't love . . . till you give
it away.

DELINQUENT

By Linda Rameriz

We read in the paper and hear on
the air

Of killing and stealing and crime
everywhere.

We sigh, and we say as we notice the
trend

"Are they all rebels, have they no
end?"

But can we be sure, it's their fault
alone?

That maybe a part of it isn't our
own?

Are we the guilty who place in their
way

Too many things to lead them
astray?

Too much money to spend, too much
idle time,

Too many movies of passion and
crime,

Too many children encouraged to
roam,

By too many parents who won't stay
at home.

Kids don't make the movies. They
don't write the books.

They don't paint gay pictures of
gangsters and crooks.

They don't make the liquor. They
don't run the bars.

They don't make the laws. They
don't make the cars.

They don't peddle drugs that addle
the brain.

That's all done by older folk greedy
for gain.

By the law of the blameless
The Savior made known,

"Who is there among us to cast the
first stone?"

For in so many cases it's sad, but
it's true

The title "Delinquent" — fits older
folk too.

(Continued from Page 1)

OLAF SVEEN

we got quite an audience. We played
numbers like "Den frilynde",
"Sosterslaatten" and others. Leif
played a solo number called
"Valsen hans Fant-Kal", and he
promised to get me the music to
this beautiful piece.

Later on, we went to see the
principal and my teacher, **Sturla
Brors**, at Nordmore Folkehøgskule
where I went to way back in 1938.
He is of course retired now and has
a very nice house at Levanger. I
was very impressed with all the
books he had in big shelves around
the rooms. When I commented on
it, all he said was: "The books are
in the basement." He had just had
a book published himself, about his
home valley, Namdalseid. It was a
big book, and it must have taken a
lot of research, and don't forget,
Sturla Brors will be 84 this fall.
We drove back to Surnadal later
that night.

I was in the city of Trondheim
going around in the different music
stores asking a few questions when
one day I talked, among others, to
Aasmund Bjorken, one of the
biggest accordion names north of
Dovre these days. He told me
"Gammeldans" (old-time dancing)
is really coming back strong, and
the accordion is again getting
popular. In fact, many types of
accordions are hard to get hold of
from the factory because so many
of the factories either quit or kept
going with a smaller staff a few
years back when it was hard to
sell accordions. But, with the
demand for instruments, the
factories will again start producing
them. Both **Bjorken Sr.** and **Jr.**

(**Aasmund**) are composers, and I
brought some of their old-time
compositions with me back to
Canada.

As far as the pop music goes
in Norway, it is roughly the same
as in Canada. On the State-Radio
they have a program called "Ni-
timen", and many of the sounds I
heard on the program I recognized
from here in Canada. At the
present time, there seems to be an
old-time number even the very
young people like over there, and
that is "Drommen om Elin", a
waltz by **Carl Jularbo**. But all in
all, I noticed much more accordion
playing both on radio and TV over
there than what we have in Canada.

In Oslo I met **Oystein Gaukstad**,
librarian at "Norsk Musikk-
samling" (Music Department) at
the University Library. I think I
am pretty close to right when I say
that he knows just about everything
about music. Norsk Musikk-
samling is in a building by itself,
apart from the rest of the library.
The building is from the year 1833,
and one of the problems is space.
The building itself cannot be
touched and will be left the way it
is, and cannot be enlarged. All
music published in Norway has a
copy in the Musikkksamling. The
Norsk Musikkksamling was founded
by **Dr. O. M. Sandvik** in April,
1927. **Dr. Sandvik** was 99 years
of age on May 8. That night,
however, I could not find a hotel
room so I could not take part in
the celebrations.

Oystein Gaukstad showed me
the Musikkksamling himself. First
of all we went to a room that
was really a big fireproof safe.
There he showed me original
manuscripts and among others,
Edvard Grieg's "Piano Concerto in
A Minor", composed in 1868 in
Denmark. **Johan Svendsen's**
"B Flat Symphony", **Johan Ludwig
Beethoven's** "Sketches from String
Quartet, Op. 29" were also there.
Beethoven wrote less neatly than
the rest of them. I also saw the
original to **Richard Nordraak's**
"Ja vi elsker", the National Anthem
of Norway, with words by
Bjornstjerne Bjornson, first sung
in public May 17, 1864. I saw an
original manuscript by **Ole Bull**,
our great violinist. It was "Adagio
Religioso", written in 1838.

Gaukstad also showed me a
Spanish "Messebok" (missal with
notes) from the year 1541. The
pages were 1.20 meters tall
(4 feet?), and the book weighs 60
kilograms (around 125 pounds).
Another old book came from
Holland—a Graduale (Gradual)
from the 1600s. The old part of
the book was written on parchment
and the notes were still bright and
clear, but some pages had been
added about 200 years later, and
here the quarter notes had eaten
through the paper. There was a
hole in the paper where the head of
the note had been. It shows that
parchment is more resistant to ink.
Gaukstad also said that was one of
the reasons that whole notes
nowadays are not filled in with ink.

Norwegian composer **Geirr
Tveit's** farm in Hardanger burned
down a few years ago. There were
big boxes of badly burned original
manuscripts salvaged from the
fire—a sorry sight indeed. Most
of the music in the boxes had not
yet been published. There were
several operas—the work of a
lifetime.

One curiosity **Gaukstad** showed
me were some **Edson "Phono-
grammer"** (disks) with recordings
from the year 1909 of Indian folk-
lore from Canada, such as singing,
war-cries, etc. It had been donated
to Norsk Musikkksamling by a now-
deceased Norwegian-Canadian.

In a room full of priceless
instruments, **Gaukstad** showed me
a hardingfele built by the famous

craftsman, **Helland**, in 1862. It has
to be seen to be appreciated. I
believe **Ole Bull** and **Myllarguten**
used instruments built by **Helland**.
In the same room was also a
"Langleik" (it can only be trans-
lated as "The Long Instrument")
that belonged to **Henrik Wergeland**,
apparently it had been given to him
and he did not play it. **Richard
Nordraak's** piano was there also,
but it has a wooden frame and can-
not be tuned. At last **Gaukstad**
picked up a book for teaching music
theory in Norway, printed in 1744.
It had handwritten musical notes.

Norsk Musikkksamling also has
a great collection of copies of
manuscripts by **Franz Schubert**.
People come even from Germany to
study them. Norsk Musikkksamling
contains about 110,000 copies of
printed music (notetrykk) about
10,000 original manuscripts, and
about 10,000 records.

Oystein Gaukstad feels right at
home in the library. He is one of
the lucky persons who is able to be
doing exactly what he likes to do.
He has also written many books on
music and musical research. He
gave me a copy of his
"Musikkleksikon" (Musical Dict-
ionary) published by **Gyldendal**,
and he autographed it for me. Of
other books he gave me, there can
be mentioned "Norsk Musikk-
granskning 1951-53" (Norwegian
Musical Research) and "150
Sparre-Tonar", melodies by
Sparre Olsen. **Gaukstad** has taken
part in the work on these books,
also. When I asked him how many
books he had written, he said he
did not know.

I spent the last evening in Oslo
at the home of the **Gaukstads**, and
that is a little museum in itself.
He had a beautiful set of "Norsk
Allkunnebok" (Norwegian En-
cyclopedia). It turned out he had
written the information about
music in this monumental work.
He laughed when I showed him a
mistake in the book. It says **Hans
Hyllbakk**, 1898-1947, but I told him
I had been talking to **Hans** on his
76th birthday May 8 at Skei in
Surnadal. But I guess such
mistakes happen in Encyclopedias.

I had a great time with the
Gaukstads and I shall always be
thankful to them for their
hospitality.

During my stay in Oslo I also
met and talked to many of the most
famous accordion players in
Norway, and I bought music from
them, old and new. **Arnstein
Johansen** is a clerk at Musikk-
huset, Karl Johans Gate. He is
one of Norway's top accordionists.
He said the interest in the
accordion is now getting to be
fantastic in Norway, with com-
petitions, concerts, accordion
bands and so on. **Peder Gulmoen**
comes from Osterdalen. He is one
of the veterans on the accordion at
home, and a very pleasant man to
talk to. Among other things, he has
composed the well-known rein-
lender, "Dans paa Tuftehaugen",
and the waltz, "Ved Tyrifjorden",
and he also arranges accordion
music. He sold me a book by
Johan Elsmo he had arranged.
John Fjedbu was at one time
Norwegian champion accordionist.
He has his own music store with a
real accordion atmosphere. I also
spoke to **Arve Flaen** at Ragnv. A.
Hornaas Musik. One thing all the
accordion players I met in Oslo
had in common: They were all in
terrific shape. This goes to show
you that accordion playing is good
for you.

I met many more people
involved in music in Norway. I
shall, for instance, always be
thankful to **Leiv Legreid** for giving
me a whole batch of old-time music
from my home province, Nord-
more. This music is handwritten
and it is priceless.

A History of the West Canada District of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

By Holger N. Madsen

CHAPTER III

A LOOK TO THE EAST

Lift up your eyes, and look from
the place where you are, . . .
eastward . . . (Genesis 13:14).

The migration of Danes to
Canada was not confined to Alberta
alone. In 1902, some hardy
pioneers from Scranton, Iowa,
ventured north of the 49th parallel
to take up homesteads in and around
Redvers, Saskatchewan.(1) The
first adventurer was a young man
by the name of **S. P. Hortness**.
His reports of the new land must
have been glowing, for a short
time after his arrival in the
Redvers district, his parents and
his brothers joined him.(2) By
1907 there were quite a number of
ex-Scranton residents in the
district. Although the available
records do not give us the precise
number of homesteaders, it was
evidently large enough to allow the
formation of a small group who
desired the services of a pastor.

A letter was dispatched to the
Lutheran pastors at Kenmare and
Flaxton, North Dakota, requesting
them to come to Redvers to conduct
occasional worship services. This
request was answered.(3) Although
the records to which this writer
has had access are incomplete at
this point, this occasional type of
service apparently continued at
Redvers for the next seven years,
until 1914. The pastors from
Kenmare and Flaxton are re-
membered as taking an equal share
in this endeavor.(4)

In 1914, **Rev. J. G. V.
Magnussen** of Flaxton began a more
systematic mission work at
Redvers.(5) He filled this need
until 1920, when **Paster F. P. Taler**
took over for the next year.(6) **Taler**
served the little group at
Redvers until a Lutheran pastor
could be contacted in Winnipeg.

The very earliest beginnings of
church activity amongst Danes in
Winnipeg has eluded all research
to date. The first definite
verification of the existence of a
congregation, there is found in the
earliest minute book of the
Winnipeg congregation. But
apparently there was some sort of
organization prior to this record,
because it doesn't begin by
describing an organizational
meeting. The first entry, dated
May 29, 1910, reads as follows:

The Danish Lutheran con-
gregation in Winnipeg herewith
calls **Paster T. K. Thorvilson***
as their pastor and spiritual
counselor, in accordance with
their confession. The con-
gregation requests **Paster
Thorvilson** to remain in
Winnipeg instead of moving
away.(7)

It has been discovered by this

(1) Dannevirke Lutheran Church, Redvers,
Saskatchewan, congregation minutes, 4
volumes, no page numbers exist. Identification
will be by minute date. Hereafter referred to
as Redvers. (dt—Danish translation)

(2) Ibid. (dt)

(3) Ibid. (dt)

(4) Ibid. (dt)

(5) **P. C. Jensen**, UELC Synodical historian,
letter to **H. Madsen**, January 26, 1964, p. 1.

(6) Ibid.

***Rev. T. K. Thorvilson** was pastor of the
Norwegian Synod (Norsk Synode), one of the
three churches that merged in 1917 to form
the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

(7) Danish Lutheran Church, Winnipeg,
Manitoba, congregation minutes, 4 volumes,
p. 1. Hereafter referred to as Winnipeg I.
Deposited in the files of Sherwood Park
Lutheran Church, Winnipeg. (dt)

My trip to Norway was a
success music-wise and other-
wise, and I shall always be thank-
ful to the **Hon. Horst Schmid** and
the Department of Culture, Youth
and Recreation for giving me this
opportunity. □

writer that **Paster Thorvilson** was
serving a Norwegian Lutheran
Church in Winnipeg in the years
from 1904-1913.(8) With which
Norwegian Synod he served has not
been determined. But it is apparent
that he did serve the Danes for a
short while at least. The next
entry in the congregation's minutes
has as its superscription, "A
Letter of Call", and it continues:

Due to the fact that **Paster
Thorvilson** has tendered his
resignation as Danish Lutheran
pastor on the grounds that he is
entering upon a larger field of
labor in his church's service,
we, the Danish Lutheran
congregation in Winnipeg, do
hereby call and request **Paster
J. P. Øien**** to be our pastor and
spiritual counselor and to serve
us in accordance with our Creeds
and Confessions.(9)

The above-quoted entry is dated
August, 1910. On the 21st of that
same month, **Paster Øien** was
installed as the pastor to the
Danes by the vacating **Paster
Thorvilson**.(10) But **Paster Øien's**
main call, like that of his
predecessor, was to the Norwegian
Lutherans in Winnipeg. Available
statistics date his tenure from
1910-1915.(11) This, it will be
noted, overlaps the period of
Thorvilson's term (1904-13). (12)
Two explanations are possible:
either the statistics are incorrect,
or these two pastors served in
different synods within the
Norwegian Lutheran Church in
Winnipeg.

From the scant information at
this writer's disposal, the work
amongst the Danes must have gone
rather well. For the next entry in
the minute book is not made until
February 9, 1913, three years after
the previous one. It reads as
follows:

In view of the fact that **Paster
Øien** has served the Danish
Lutheran congregation in
Winnipeg since August 1910,
until the present date, February
9, 1913, the Pastor in agreement
with this congregation has
deemed it expedient to move the
Danish services from the private
homes to a more suitable
location. This location being
Marrow Hall, situated on Talbot
Ave. and Elmwood. We are all
of the opinion that this move
will serve the church's purpose
best.(13)

Apparently this move did bring
good results, because on March 30,
1913, a meeting was held at which
several important decisions were
made. Among these were: (1) to
establish membership dues of fifty
cents per member per month;
(2) to guarantee the pastor at
least \$2 per service; (3) to obtain
some hymn books from the United
States; and (4) to insert an
announcement whenever Danish
services were to be held in the
Winnipeg Free Press.(14)

Things looked rosy for the
little congregation when they made
these decisions in the spring of
1913. But sometime within the
next year, the rose must have
wilted sadly and lost many of its

(Continued on Page 12)

(8) **H. O. P. Engen**, "A History of the
Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada"
(unpublished B. D. Thesis, deposited in the
library of Lutheran College and Seminary,
Saskatoon, 1955), p. 129.

****J. P. Øien** was also Norwegian Synod.
The "discrepancy" is explained by the fact that
Thorvilson was "field superintendent" in
Manitoba and Saskatchewan 1911-13.

(9) Winnipeg I, p. 2. (dt)

(10) Ibid., p. 3. (dt)

(11) Engen., op. cit., p. 125.

(12) Ibid., p. 129.

(13) Winnipeg I, p. 4. (dt)

(14) Ibid., pp. 4-5. (dt)

(Continued from Page 11)

DANISH HISTORY

petals. The next entry in the minute book, dated February 1, 1914, is in the form of a very terse statement announcing the cessation of the congregation's existence, due to the lack of interest and participation.(15) Whether this lack of participation was due to a dropping off in immigration, or whether it was merely a lethargic concern for the things of God is not clearly discernable. Both factors present themselves as very real possibilities. The ominous threat of World War I no doubt influenced the situation.

A resume of the way things stood and how they were re-activated is noted in the first minute book under the heading of "Observations". I shall quote this entry in toto:

As has been previously observed, the Danish Lutheran congregation in Winnipeg ceased to function in February of 1914 due to poor attendance. Shortly after this, Pastor Oien left this city. In his place the Norwegian Lutheran Church of this city called Pastor Castberg from the United States to be their pastor and seelsorger.

After Pastor Castberg arrived, he learned that there had at one time been a Danish Lutheran congregation here, but that it was no longer in existence. His immediate thought was to gather together the remnants of the little flock that remained in the city. And through his energetic efforts, supplemented by his firm conviction that there was a good potential for a Danish Church here, he wholeheartedly threw himself into the task. In September of the same year, we had the pleasure of hearing him preach to us for the first time. The service was held in the Orangemen's Hall on Hespeler Ave. and Elmwood.

Later on Pastor Castberg visited most of the resident Danes in this city. The council of the former Danish congregation circulated a letter to all whom the pastor had visited. This letter asked for a monthly pledge to support our church. By November of 1914 approximately 25 pledges had been received with promises of monetary support. Seeing these results, the former council members met at the Norwegian Lutheran parsonage on November 16 to draw up a constitution which was to be presented to the congregation at a general meeting. This meeting was held in the Norwegian Lutheran Church on the corner of Victor and Wellington Streets. At this meeting the constitution was adopted and Pastor Castberg was given a formal call. A new church council was also elected.

Therefore everything looks much brighter for the church than it did three months ago. The Danish nation in Winnipeg has its own congregation, an energetic pastor, and 25 members who have high hopes for congenial relationships with one another under God's guidance in the future.

In addition to the congregation Pastor Castberg has also organized a Danish Ladies Aid consisting of 15 members, whose purpose it will be to minister to the sick, and to further the work of this congregation in every way. November 29, 1914.(16)

A very formal letter of call is also recorded in these minutes.

The call letter emphasizes the fact that the pastor will receive full co-operation from the congregation. In return for his services the pastor is to receive 50% of the congregation's net income, the offering from the three great Church festivals, plus whatever remuneration he is offered for various ministerial acts.(17)

In 1915, the Danish congregation moved its services out of the Orangemen's Hall and into the Norwegian Lutheran Church, being that the rental fee was the same.(18)

At the semi-annual congregational meeting of May, 1915, the treasurer reported a net income of \$56.13, half of which was the pastor's salary for six months.(19) Towards the latter part of the same year the membership had again diminished. It stood at 16 members, but despite this, a choir was organized and led by the pastor's wife. Everyone agreed that the decrease in membership at the time was occasioned by the fact that people were leaving the city, rather than being a sign of disinterest.(20) This analysis seems to have been correct because at the annual meeting in January of 1917, the decision was made to have services every Sunday instead of only twice monthly as had been done previously. At this same meeting, a social get-together was planned. This social was to include all the Danes in Winnipeg with the hope of interesting them to support the work of the Church.(21) The social was a success as far as attracting the Danes was concerned, but its main purpose was not brought to fruition.(22)

For a period of over six months, there are no entries in the minute book. However, there must have been some dissension of one kind or another in the wind, because at a meeting in September of 1917 Pastor Castberg offered to resign if any of those who were present had anything against him. But no one spoke up.(23) Two months later the bubble burst. The decision was taken once more to cease functioning as the Danish Lutheran Church. In what appears to have been a last ditch attempt to salvage the situation, Pastor Castberg announced that there was no way in which the congregation could rid itself of him as their pastor as long as he refused to resign. But seeing that his efforts were in vain, he finally admitted that he had had his fill of the Danes and tendered his resignation. While so doing, he reminded the congregation that he hadn't received any salary for the past year, whereupon he was given \$33 and a hymnbook as full payment.(24) But he did not receive his formal letter of dismissal until March 1918.(25)

From the information at hand, which consists of correspondence between the principals of the Danish Church council in Winnipeg and the President of the UDELCC** it would appear that the strife which culminated in Pastor Castberg's resignation had been brewing for a long time. The main contention seems to have been nationalistic. In all the letters, the first being dated July, 1911, the greatest emphasis is upon getting a Danish pastor to Winnipeg.(26)

In all the minutes from the Winnipeg congregation, no mention is made of any contact with the UDELCC until March of 1919. At that time, mention is made of the fact that Pastor Andersen from Froid, Montana, would be in Winnipeg March 30-31. However, in A History of the North Dakota-Montana District, the following is stated:

A congregation of Danes in Winnipeg had appealed for service from our Synod and District President Andersen and Rev. Magnussen had visited there on October 16, 1916, but decided to postpone action until after the war. Then in May 1918 Andersen again went up and conducted services and arranged for monthly services by the district pastors until a pastor could be located there.(27)

The date of the first above-mentioned visit was only three weeks prior to the Annual Meeting of the Winnipeg congregation. In the minutes of that meeting of November 9, 1916, there is not a mention made of a visit from any United States pastors. Nor is there any hint of any strife or friction. According to this writer's judgment, the meeting of November 9 is the one which records the most progress of the congregation and the greatest degree of harmony with the pastor. He was even given his wages without having to ask for them.(28)

It would therefore appear that there has been a misplacement of dates in recording the first visit to Winnipeg by the North Dakota District president. But on the basis of his yearly report to the Synodical Convention this date is verified.(29) The other possibility is this, that the agitation for a Danish pastor was carried on in secret by someone who was not a member of the congregation, but still corresponded in the name of the congregation. The fact that Pastors Andersen and Magnussen did indeed visit Winnipeg in October of 1916 is rather well documented by a letter. This letter is dated May 9, 1919, at Froid, Montana, and is addressed to a Mr. C. Andersen in Winnipeg. It reads as follows:

God's grace and peace!

Pastor J. G. V. Magnussen, Flaxton, North Dakota, has promised to preach in Winnipeg on May 25. I trust that you will see to it that this is announced. There is no need for you to meet him at the station, because he is the same man who was with me the first time I was in Winnipeg.

Greetings to you and all our friends in Winnipeg.

Yours truly,

E. R. Andersen,

Pres. North Dakota District.(30)

My contention that the dissension against Pastor Castberg was from someone outside of the Winnipeg congregation is strengthened by the fact that this Mr. C. Andersen, to whom the above letter was sent, is never even mentioned in any of the existing records as a church officer, let alone as a member. His name does not appear until April 14, 1919, in the second minute book of the congregation. At that time it is stated that he functioned

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REFRESHMENTS

as the secretary pro tem.(31) He also managed to get himself elected as the official secretary at this meeting.(32)

Perhaps, but this is, of course, pure conjecture on this writer's part, if pages 57 and 58 had not been torn from the first minute book, the previous activity of this mysterious Mr. C. Andersen might have been laid bare for posterity. But with the presently available material the role which he played prior to April 14, 1919, must remain as a secret of the past, and a mystery of the present. It is evident, however, from the contents of the North Dakota District president's letter, that he was acquainted with Andersen from his first visit in 1916.

The argument, as previously mentioned, that much of the dissatisfaction with the Norwegian pastor was chiefly motivated by nationalistic feelings is verified by the following circular printed on April 25, 1919:

You are heartily invited to participate in the Service which will be held on Sunday, April 27, in Scott Memorial Orange Hall, 218 Princess Street.

The Rev. Mr. N. Damskov of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America will preach at both the morning (11 a.m.) and evening service (8 p.m.).

You will please the congregation by your presence and thus you will show your interest in this local Danish colony, and your desire that in the near future this colony might have its own church together with a resident Danish pastor in Winnipeg. This is possible, provided that all Danish men and women in this city will work together in a spirit of true Christian fellowship for the furtherance of the Church's activities.

Be so good as to come and bring a friend. If you have family or friends in this city who long to hear God's Word proclaimed in Danish, and who long to sing the wonderful old Danish hymns, bring them to the service also.

Hoping to see you on Sunday in the Scott Memorial Hall, at both services if possible.

Sincerely,

The Church Council(33)

In this letter the emphasis is quite plainly upon the Danish aspect, and not so much on Christian concern. Although a small incident like the above-mentioned might appear to be something which should stay buried in the past, it nevertheless played an important part in shaping the future of the Winnipeg congregation. The nationalistic emphasis was to continue for many years to come.

However, during the summer of 1919 things did progress more favorably in Winnipeg. Monthly services were conducted by pastors from Flaxton and Kenmare, North Dakota. A new constitution was drawn up, changing the congregation's name to the First Danish Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Winnipeg. Membership was sought in the UDELCC in November. Pastor Damskov of Sydney, Montana, accepted the call as resident pastor with a salary of \$720 per annum plus the offerings at the three great Church festivals. And a church building fund was also begun.(34)

After the cessation of World War I, immigration was resumed once more. This fact, together with a resident pastor, seems to have given Winnipeg a necessary boost. Her horizons were broadened as she extended a helping hand to her newly-arrived countrymen. A fund was established to assist any destitute newcomers.(35) Her pastor conducted monthly services to Danes living at Moosehorn,(36) and also to those at Redvers, Saskatchewan.(37) Despite these extra activities her building fund continued to grow. This fund was also augmented by appeals to the Synod and through articles in the various Church publications.(38) In 1921 a building site was purchased on the corner of Bannerman Ave. and Emslie St. for \$1,675.39 and in November of the same year the congregation was incorporated.(40)

Although it can hardly be said that her growth was rapid, at least there was growth. This in itself was a vast improvement for Winnipeg, who had chalked up two closures in the first ten years of her existence.

(17) Ibid. (dt)

(18) Ibid., p. 17. (dt)

(19) Ibid., p. 20. (dt)

(20) Ibid., p. 33. (dt)

(21) Ibid., p. 45. (dt)

(22) Ibid. (dt)

(23) Ibid., p. 50. (dt)

(24) Ibid., p. 53. (dt)

(25) Ibid., p. 55. (dt)

***United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, 1896-1945.

(26) N. P. Gravengaard letter to Oester-gaard, July 30, 1911, from the office of the President of the UDELCC, Kronborg via Marquette, Nebraska. Deposited in the files of Sherwood Park Lutheran Church, Winnipeg, Man. (dt)

(27) P. C. Jensen, "History of the North Dakota District of the United Danish Evangelical Church in America. A Brief Account of the First 30 years (Danish Period)." First chapter in A History of the North Dakota-Montana District of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church 1901-1960, p. 14. Edited by E. H. Nielsen. Hereafter referred to as North Dakota. Cf. Yrbk., 1919, pre-con., p. 51. (dt)

(28) Winnipeg I, pp. 34-39. (dt)

(29) Yrbk., 1919, pre-con., p. 51. (dt)

(30) E. R. Andersen letter to C. Andersen, May 9, 1919, from the office of the President of the North Dakota District of the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, Froid, Montana. Deposited in the files of Sherwood Park Lutheran Church, Winnipeg, Man. (dt)

(31) Winnipeg II, p. 9. (dt)

(32) Ibid. (dt)

(33) An announcement printed on stationary of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Winnipeg, April, 1919. Deposited in the files of Sherwood Park Lutheran Church, Winnipeg, Man. (dt)

(34) Winnipeg II, pp. 9-13. (dt)

(35) Ibid., p. 21. (dt)

(36) Ibid., p. 23. (dt)

(37) Redvers. (dt)

(38) North Dakota, p. 14.

(39) Yrbk., 1922, pre-con., p. 28. (dt)

(40) Winnipeg II, pp. 26-33. (dt)